"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy, light northerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,135. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

The Savannah Line steamer Kansas City, which arrived yesterday, brought six of our soldiers who were wounded during the fighting before Santiago.

Page 4.

The Citizens' Union, through its Executive Committee, has instructed its Assemblymen to oppose the proposed election legislation.

Controller Coler wrote a letter to Gov. Black and issued a public statement, arguing that the New York charter should be amended by the Legislature. He holds that the debts of counties included by the consolidation should not be charged against the city's bonding capacity.

Page 5.

The Board of Public Improvements met, and among other business directed the Commissioner of Highways to lay bicycle paths in Queens.

Page 9.

H. B. Hollins & Co. are negotiating to secure control of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company by paying $300 a share for the $2,000,000 of stock.

Page 10.

Justice Dickey denied the application of the Long Island Water Supply Company to have the condemnation proceedings against it declared abandoned.

Page 12.

The severe storm did considerable damage to shipping as well as to property on land. Several departing mariners, warned only by their faithful barometers, hastened back to port.

The Fall River steamboat Plymouth broke part of her machinery while coming down the Sound and had to be towed to New Haven. Her passengers arrived here on another boat about half a day late.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met in the Hoffman House and approved a committee report condemning local customs officials for neglect of duty. R. M. Walters spoke of prosecuting certain wealthy tourists for making false declarations.

The last day of subscribing to the Government's 3 per cent. war loan was marked by a heavy rush at the Sub-Treasury of individual subscribers for small amounts. The Sub-Treasury officials believe that the subscriptions in amounts of $500 and less will aggregate not less than $80,000,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets—Page 9.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Formed in London to Promote Cordial Co-operation of England and America.

LONDON, July 13.—The first meeting of the Anglo-American League was held this evening at Stafford House, under the Presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, who was supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey; Baron Farrer, Baron Brassey, Baron Tennyson, Baron Monkswell, Sir John Lubbock, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative Member of Parliament for York, and James Bryce, Radical, Member of Parliament for Aberdeen and author of "The American Commonwealth." Others present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Cardinal Vaughan, and the Duke of Westminster. The Duke of Fife sent a letter expressing his regrets at his inability to be present.

The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said the league was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which, he believed, would be appreciated and reciprocated in America. On the motion of Lord Brassey, the following resolution was adopted:

"Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and of the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideals of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, thus meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."

A representative Executive Council was then appointed.

Raising Money in London for Wounded

LONDON, July 14.—The United States Embassy announces that it will receive the subscriptions of American citzens for the sick and wounded in the war on behalf of the American Red Cross Society.

The Daily Chronicle, publishing the announcement, expresses a hope that the English people will contribute to the fund.

Penny Postage with England.

LONDON, July 14.—The Daily Telegraph this morning gives prominence to an article advocating an endeavor to arrange penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, as "another link in Anglo-American kinship."

The Daily Chronicle publishes a long letter from William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, advocating penny postage with America.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northern New England and Atlantic States and the lake regions and generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The storm central on the New Jersey coast this morning is now central near Nantucket. It has caused heavy rain and wind in Southern New England, but is diminishing in force and will move off the coast eastward. A depression is central in the Gulf States, but has no intensity. The barometer has fallen in New England and the lake regions and risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States and lower in the Ohio Valley.

Heavy rain has fallen in Southern New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Showers have occurred on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

Threatening weather with showers will continue in the East Gulf and Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The weather will be generally fair in the lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts. Winds of only moderate velocity are indicated for Thursday on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Atlantic States and central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	69	58	63
6 A. M.	68	59	62
9 A. M.	76	62	64
12 M.	70	64	67
3 P. M.	70	67	72
6 P. M.	69	68	71
9 P. M.	69	68	69
12 P. M.	71	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67.00
Weather Bureau	62.00
Corresponding date 1897	70.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74.00

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 7 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 57 degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .96, and at 8 P. M.,

HALT IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Sudden Change in the Attitude of Spain.

NOT YET READY TO YIELD

Consulting Confidentially with Captain General Blanco.

LIKELY TO ACT SOON

Sagasta Once More in Full Control and the Ministerial Crisis Apparently Ended.

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"There is a mysterious change in the political atmosphere. The fresh breeze which set in two or three days ago in the direction of peace has for a moment subsided. The weather prophets tell us that this is a mere momentary lull, but they do not explain on what their prediction is founded.

"In official circles there is a corresponding change of tone. In political discussions the prosaic calculations relative to the strength of the contending forces and the amount of provisions at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba have retreated to the background, and we again hear much about certain historical facts, beginning with the discovery of the American Continent and ending with the joint resolution of the American Congress which produced the rupture in diplomatic negotiations.

"This change is probably a natural reaction. Such oscillations must be expected because practical considerations all make for peace, whereas sentimental considerations, which have a powerful influence on the Spanish mind, tend in a precisely opposite direction.

"Though some members of the Cabinet may be giving in private conversation undue prominence to the anti-peace sentiment, with a view of soothing patriotic susceptibilities, it cannot be supposed that an experienced politician like Señor Sagasta, or an able diplomatist like Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, who has displayed a remarkable grasp of the situation as a whole, would drop the substance for the shadow. They have to decide what will be the most propitious moment and what the best technical means of initiating peace negotiations.

"It is impossible to speak confidently as to their views or intentions, both men being naturally reticent. All that can be stated with tolerable certainty is that Señor Sagasta's great moral influence has re-established tranquillity in the Cabinet. He is again firmly seated on the box and has the team once more so well in hand that the very existence of a Ministerial crisis is denied.

"Personages in close relations with the Ministers believe that as soon as certain confidential communications now passing between Madrid and Havana have terminated the United States Government will be sounded as to what general condition might be taken as a basis for peace negotiations. I cannot profess to guarantee the accuracy of this statement, but the information reaches me from so many mutually independent sources that it is probably correct."

GEN. BLANCO IS FOR WAR.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says Capt. Gen. Blanco has replied to the Spanish Government's reiterated representations in regard to peace by energetically protesting against the idea of peace.

The Captain General says the report that the Government has resolved to negotiate with the United States has had a deplorable effect, especially among the troops. He adds that a deputation of officers chosen by the army had begged him to convey to the Government their protests against any propositions for peace and to urge that nothing would justify a cessation of hostilities at present.

Continuing, Gen. Blanco says: "The army has only just come into action, and thus far cannot be said to have suffered reverses, although opposed numerically to a far stronger force. The deputation declares that so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army to the eyes of the world.

"The Cuban volunteers are even more violent opponents of peace. They declare they will not recognize any agreement concluded under the present conditions, and that, even deserted by Spain, they will continue the war themselves."

VARIOUS VIEWS IN MADRID.

MADRID, July 13.—The Government continues its assurances to the effect that the Ministers are not taking part in any peace negotiations which may be proceeding.

The Correspondencia (independent and semi-official) says: "There is an enormous difference between the concessions which Spain is willing to make and the demands of the Americans.

"Peace is impossible until a Spanish victory has lowered the pride of the Americans or another disaster forces Spain to make the most ample concessions."

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated this statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible.

FOREIGN ADVICE TO MADRID.

PARIS, July 13.—The Temps this afternoon, referring to the peace rumors, says: "Spain has to choose between an arrangement with hard conditions attached and absolute bankruptcy. Moreover, it depends upon her to avert by opportune action grave international complications, by which she will earn the gratitude of the civilized world."

LONDON, July 14.—The Times, commenting editorially on the situation, this morning, says it thinks the outbreak of disease among the American troops and the news of the Irene incident may decide Spain to continue the war, but it dissuades her from "such rashness, which will only result in more onerous terms of peace later, as it is quite illusory for Spain to hope for real help from Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It is beginning to be universally acknowledged here that Spain can now honorably sue for peace with every prospect of acceptance."

THE POPE ASKS SPAIN TO YIELD

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Pope has telegraphed the Queen Regent strongly advising her to solicit peace, and explaining the grounds of his advice."

LONDON STORY ABOUT PEACE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Star claims to be in a position to state authoritatively that an active exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between the diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United State and Spain.

It also understands that the Spanish Government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to an army which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty, The Star says, is with the question of a war indemnity, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in twenty annuities, taking in return the tobacco monopoly and the railway concessions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

It is rumored, The Star alleges, that if Spain will surrender Santiago de Cuba without further bloodshed, President McKinley, in order to facilitate peace, may abandon the attack on Puerto Rico. It also is said that if the pending peace negotiations succeed, the Queen Regent will appoint a Moret Cabinet to sign the articles of peace.

The Star adds that at the last moment it learns that Spain has expressed its readiness to cede to Germany the Vizayas Islands, Samar, Leyte, Mindoro, and Paragua, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

A DICTATOR IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The idea of a military dictatorship or even a military government is losing ground, mainly because Spain possesses no popular or prominent military leaders, the collapse in Cuba having damaged the prestige of Marshal Campos and Gen. Weyler. The latter has coquetted with the Carlists and the Extremists to such an extent that he is now viewed askance by all parties."

PORTUGAL FEARS AN UPRISING.

LONDON, July 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Owing to the probability that a Republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal, the Portuguese Government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain."

SPAIN PREPARING FOR WATSON.

Coast to be Fortified and Camara's Fleet to be Stowed Away.

MADRID, July 13.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, confirms the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route to Spain. He also says that Admiral Camara's fleet will find a secure port.

LONDON, July 14.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Fifteen thousand men have recently arrived to garrison Ceuta and Tarifa. The Spaniards expect an attack on the straits. A thousand men are working at the earthworks, drummers and bandsmen doing sentry duty."

GIBRALTAR, July 13.—The fortifications at Cabrita Point will consist of twelve 10-inch guns.

CAPT. CLARK WATSON'S CHIEF.

Appointment Will Not Deprive the Captain of the Command of the Battleship Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern Squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain, and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara. The detail gave rise to the suggestion in some quarters that he was to be succeeded in command of the Oregon by another Captain. This, however, proved to be an erroneous conclusion. In designating the commander of the flagship to serve as the chief of staff of the flag officer, the Navy Department is simply reverting to a former custom. Capt. Clark will retain command of the Oregon while serving as chief of staff.

WAITING FOR SANTIAGO TO FALL

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, after quoting an assertion of El Liberal to the effect that the fall of Santiago in Cuba is the Government's most ardent desire, says:

"If Gen. Blanco and the army insist on continuing the war, I am informed on the best conceivable authority, that Senor Sagasta will resign and a Ministry including Senor Romero y Robledo and Gen. Weyler will be constituted."

"My private belief is that on the fall of Santiago the peace negotiations, which have already been informally begun, will become official."

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY UP.

LONDON, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 36⅞, but after the closing of the Stock Exchange advanced to 37⅝.

PARIS, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 36.90 on an upward tendency.

Business at the opening of the Bourse was irregular, but stocks were afterward strong, in consequence of the upwardness of Spanish 4s on covering purchases, the rumors of the surrender of Santiago, and the improvement in the rate of exchange. Prices closed generally firm. Copper shares were in good demand for English account.

BERLIN, July 13.—Business on the Boerse here to-day was quiet. International securities were maintained. American securities were steady. Canadian Pacifics were irregular, closing harder.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—On the Boerse today international securities were firm, especially Spanish 4s. Americans were steady.

MADRID, July 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 58. Gold was quoted here at 67.

BARCELONA, July 13.—Spanish 4s, 58.40.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE FRONT

Several Cases Under Treatment in Field Hospital Near Santiago.

RUMOR THAT DUFFIELD IS ILL

Every Precaution Taken To Prevent Spread of the Disease.

Confidence in Washington that the Medical Staff Is Fully Able to Cope with the Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Concern was felt here to-day by the report that yellow fever had made its appearance among the patients in our hospitals in Cuba. This report was confirmed by the following statement made public by the War Department this afternoon:

"On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, Chief Surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the Surgeon General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases.

"Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred.

"Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses."

Much anxiety had been created at the department by a press report to the effect that Brig. Gen. Duffield was sick in the hospital. Gen. Duffield is a fellow-townsman of Secretary Alger, and one of his closest personal associates. The report that he had been placed in an isolated hospital appeared to indicate that he had acquired the fever, and that he was being treated in such a way as to avoid the communication of the disease to others. And all of this news was disquieting. The dispatches received from Gens. Miles and Shafter, however, made no reference to Gen. Duffield being in the hospital, and it is regarded as strange that if he is incapacitated by wounds or sickness the fact should not have been mentioned.

Every preparation that science could suggest has been made to protect the troops from the fever, but it is fully realized that men working in trenches half full of mud and water, soaked for twenty-four hours at a time in tropical rains, recklessly disregarding the advice of the Medical Corps in the matter of drinking unboiled water and eating large quantities of tropical fruit, were certainly in some danger of contracting disease if the same should be existent in their neighborhood.

Apart from this the exodus from the city when the disease was known here through private letters to exist, to the vicinity of Shafter's camp of 18,000 inhabitants, presumably for the most part in a destitute and filthy condition, would afford ample opportunity for the communication of the disease to the American troops were not the strictest measures adopted to prevent intercourse. These refugees originally made their way out of Santiago to Caney, a town in the suburbs of Santiago. There they have been in dreadful straits to secure food and shelter, and Gen. Shafter has confessed his inability to prevent suffering on this score.

800 French Refugees.

The French Embassy here has been informed that among the refugees were 800 French citizens, led by the French Consul. The latter, hearing that food was more plentiful with the American Army at Siboney, led his fellow-countrymen across the hills to that place, and as the hamlet has just been destroyed to prevent it from becoming a hotbed of yellow fever the sufferings of the refugees will be intensified.

It is not doubted that Gen. Shafter has done all that is possible to prevent close communication between the soldiers and the refugees for sanitary reasons. But in his efforts to assist the poor people to the extent of his power, he has been obliged to make use of the Quartermaster's Department to deliver supplies to them, and from the exposure thus resulting the first fourteen cases reported found their origin, as the latest dispatches say that nine of the cases were among the Quartermaster's Department employes and five among refugees. The cases are regarded as mild.

The promptness with which the sick men have been isolated and the thorough precautions adopted to secure for them the best nursing and medicine, combined with the improved methods of treatment of fever that have been developed by the United States Marine Hospital Service and adopted by the army, would seem to warrant the confidence expressed by medical officers here of the ability of the surgeons with Gen. Shafter to control these suspicious cases and prevent any extension of the fever.

Dr. John Guiteras Is There.

The presence in the camp of Dr. John Guiteras of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous yellow fever experts in the world, is an additional source of reason in the confidence in the proper management of the situation.

According to the best information obtainable by the Navy Department, there has been no sign of contagious disease upon any of the vessels of Sampson's fleet, nor among the marines at Guantanamo, the first of the American forces to land in Cuba. The exemption of the latter from disease, although they have been camped out in the tropics for over a month, is undoubtedly attributable to the ability of the marine officers to enforce very much stricter conditions upon their men than are possible of observance among volunteeers and regular soldiers.

Surgeon General Sternberg was a very busy man all day. According to accounts at the War Department, he knew on the 11th that there was yellow fever at Siboney. He had maintained a professional and official silence about it, and there was hope that the first report would turn out to be incorrect. The disease having been really found, the only thing to be done was to fight it and to prevent its spread to the army. Gen. Miles had taken the first step by burning the buildings in which it is supposed to have appeared.

Medical men say that the fever will be less likely to spread among men living in the open air than it would among an equal number of persons housed in a city or living in large buildings in the country.

With the fall of Santiago and an opportunity to remove the camps to higher ground than that now occupied by the army it is hoped that even in Cuba and in the most notoriously unhealthful part of it, the disease can be prevented from having disastrous sway. Every hour that the army is obliged to hold together in the neighborhood where the yellow fever appeared, however, will be considered an hour too long spent in a possible pest place.

BURNING OF JURAGUICITO.

The Torch Applied by Our Soldiers Under Orders of the Military Health Authorities.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12, via Kingston, July 13.—The miserable little town of Juraguicito (Siboney) lies in ashes to-night. It was burned under the orders of the army health authorities. Almost every building of the fifty which straggled along the irregular bluff was set fire to during the day, and the Cuban inhabitants have fled to the caves in the overhanging hillside for shelter.

The action was taken at the urgent request of Major Legardo of the Hospital Corps, and served the joint purpose of ridding the hospital camp of the unhealthful and dirty buildings, and driving away scores of Cuban followers, whose presence was a serious inconvenience to the hospital workers.

The burning of the houses also extended along the trail to the front, and numerous blockhouses were destroyed, together with dwellings.

The action was decided upon last night, and early this morning the long, wooded building at the extreme east end of the street, one which had served as division headquarters during the early days of the landing, and later as a Post Office, was set fire to. This building was one of the most imposing in the city, with its long, broad verandas and well-built stoop, and as the flames burst from the windows and swept over the roof the Cuban dwellers in the neighboring houses began to rush for safety. They were assisted by a detachment of soldiers in removing their effects, and the buildings were set fire to as rapidly as vacated.

The old wooden structures would ordinarily have burned like tinder, but the heavy rains made the flames slow in spreading. The dwelling-houses filled the camp with stifling black smoke, which was visible for miles.

In spite of the protests of the ragged Cubans the work of destruction proceeded steadily all day.

The building in which field, telegraph, and telephone offices were located shared the common fate.

The work was not completed until after dark, when the torch was applied to the last building of the town. The débris will be cleared away as rapidly as possible, and many more hospital tents will be pitched on new sites.

NO YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.

Dr. Geddings Says He Is Preparing to Close the Detention Camp at Fontainebleau.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service has received a telegram from Dr. Geddings, in charge of the yellow fever detention camp at Fontainebleau, informing the Surgeon General that all suspects except those from McHenry had been discharged and saying that he was preparing to close the camp. He added a statement to the effect that the quarantine had been raised against all places except McHenry.

Discussing the situation, Surgeon General Wyman spoke of the outlook for immediate immunity from yellow fever in the United States for the season as encouraging.

"It is hopeful to the extent at least that so far as we have been able to ascertain there is no fever in the country at present," he said. "We have made a quite complete investigation in various Southern States and find them exempt to date. There is encouragement in the fact that no fever has developed this season in places where the disease was prevalent last year. It is too early to say there will not be an outbreak, but, on the other hand, there has been sufficient time for the development of the disease."

Referring to the probabilities, Dr. Wyman said his office was giving careful attention to the conditions in Cuba with the view of preventing the introduction of the scourge from that island.

MR. ALGER'S SON IN THE WAR.

Intimation that the Secretary Purposes to Promote Him for "Gallantry."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Capt. Alger who is almost daily "mentioned" in one way or another as distinguishing himself among the 25,000 men, more or less, at Santiago is Frederick Moulton Alger, one of the very first civilians to be named by the President as an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

He is the son of the Secretary of War. His military experience began after the present war broke out, and at a time when it was deemed wise and perhaps necessary to provide so many Adjutant Generals that the halls of the War Department sometimes became clogged with them as they tumbled over one another in the apparent performance of more or less necessary duties.

It is no part of the proper duty of an Assistant Adjutant General, whether he be a Captain or a Major, to handle a rifle, nor are such officers commonly found in the front at the time of an action. There is nothing in the regulations of the army requiring that the commander of an army shall send telegraphic dispatches daily, or even less often, to notify the Government of the condition of health of Assistant Adjutant Generals either at private expense or at a cost to the Government of something like $1.50 a word.

Up to this time none of the dispatches from the seat of war has mentioned the killing of an Assistant Adjutant General either of the impulsive or phlegmatic kind. The frequent mention of the whereabouts of Capt. Alger and his heroic performance of the simple duties expected to be performed by him is attributed at the War Department solely to the fact of his sonship. There is more than one Assistant Adjutant General, but up to date only one besides Capt. Alger has received high praise. Capt. James G. Blaine has been well spoken of unofficially as having conducted himself with unexpected propriety, and given promise of being a useful officer in the Philippines.

As Capt. Alger is near the top of the list of men appointed to be Captains, it is confidently expected that, with the help of a little influence, the Secretary of War, taking the cue from the press dispatches, may be prevailed upon to make him a Major.

SANTIAGO'S FATE TO BE SEALED TO-DAY

City Will Be Bombarded from Land and Sea Unless It Surrenders.

TORAL MUST DECIDE BY NOON

Our Government Has Offered to Send His Army Back to Spain.

Whole Province Must Be Given Up, Including Garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo, and Baracoa.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Within the next twenty-four hours Santiago either will surrender or receive such a storm of fire as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town. "If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells." That is the programme laid down by Gen. Shafter and it is to be carried out to the letter.

The first intimation that our Government in the course of negotiations with Gen. Toral had offered to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain was made public in a dispatch from Gen. Miles. A few days ago it was stated that the President would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that these conditions were modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for Gen. Toral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba and would serve as good a purpose as the destruction of the Spanish Army. To allow the Spanish General to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana.

Dispatches from Shafter and Miles.

Following is Gen. Shafter's dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

Headquarters Near Santiago, July 13.

Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape, and had no right to continue the fight.

I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender; if he refuses, I will open on him at 12 noon tomorrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with thirteen-inch shells. SHAFTER.

Gen. Miles's dispatch is addressed to Secretary Alger. It reads:

Playa del Este, July 13.

At a meeting between the lines, at which Gen. Shafter and Gen. Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war, and Eastern portion of Cuba.

He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES,
Major General commanding.

On the bulletin giving Gen. Miles's dispatch was written, underneath the dispatch, the following:

Permission to withdraw was declined by War Department. R. A. A.

Special Meeting of the Cabinet.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day and lasted several hours. All the members responded to the President's summons with the exception of Secretary Bliss. A conference of the War Board had previously been held, in which Secretaries Day, Alger, and Long, and Admiral Sicard and Capt. Mahan participated. Members of the Cabinet, when questioned as to the purpose of the meeting, said that it was called to discuss the general situation in Santiago.

The importance of prompt and energetic action at Santiago forced itself upon the Administration to-day. At the same time that the Spanish General's success in securing repeated truces began to oppress the army the fact that yellow fever had appeared among the troops got out, and everybody was anxious for the last truce to come to an end and the blow struck that would make it soon possible to remove the bulk of the army to healthful camping grounds and to escape by isolation the dread scourge that may kill more American soldiers than the singing Mauser bullets. It is believed that the decision was reached to order a general assault upon the enemy's works as soon as practicable.

There are many army officers who think that the granting of one more extension of the armistice would make the menaces of the American General sound like talk through his chapeau, and suggestions are freely made about the ease with which Admiral Dewey gets along without truces.

BLANCO SAYS NO SURRENDER.

MADRID, July 13.—Duke Almodovar de Rio said to-night that Gen. Blanco had again wired Gen. Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans.

The latest news received by the Spanish Government from Santiago de Cuba is that it is "making a heroic defense."

THE NAVY AT SANTIAGO.

Believed in Washington It Will Figure Prominently in the Capture of the City.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Gen. Shafter's dispatch of this afternoon announcing that the Spanish lines are to be attacked to-morrow with thirteen-inch guns, and that the navy is to co-operate with the army in the attack on Santiago, gave satisfaction at the War Department and provoked lively comment in the Navy Department. Toral was menaced with a general bombardment, but the most ominous words in Shafter's dispatch were those promising the use of guns which he has not in his batteries, and which are only to be found on the battleships of Sampson's fleet.

While the controversy has been going on about the officer to whom the credit is due for destroying Cervera's fleet, the army has insisted there would have been no such naval exploit if the army had not been about Santiago and prepared to enter it with sword in hand. It is not uncommon to hear army talk in which the merit for the victory is claimed in part for the army. Day after day army officers have looked for a report showing that Admiral Sampson had rushed by the fortifications at the entrance to the harbor and engaged the enemy in the rear of his position and between the Spanish lines and those of the United States. This sort of talk could not go on without spreading. It has reached the Navy Department, and the Navy Department has pronounced it chaff.

Naval officers say they do not think the army is entitled to complain about any failure on the part of the navy to perform its part during this war.

The navy was expected to blockade the ports of Cuba, and to see to it that the army was enabled to land with proper protection. The protection was afforded it. In the first attempt of Admiral Sampson to co-operate with the troops after the landing, the Michigan men, who undertook to do something, seem to have "flunked." Although Admiral Sampson shelled the Spanish batteries opposing them until not a Spaniard could be seen, Gen. Duffield and his force rode back to the place from which they came and Morro was not cut off nor captured.

When the fleet of Cervera came out, in consequence, as it is asserted by army men, of the investment of Santiago by the troops, the navy crushed it. Now it is demanded that in order that the army may take the city Admiral Sampson shall enter the harbor at any risk and shell the forts and the city from its bay.

Naval officers insist that if the army had fully carried out the plans agreed upon, Morro would have been in possession of the troops, and the naval force would have been permitted to extract from the entrance to the harbor mines and torpedoes that may destroy one or more of our ships before the inner harbor can be gained. The navy men say that they have not been reluctant to try the harbor entrance, even if the entrance should destroy a ship or two. Commodore Schley is reported to have expressed a desire to try it, and to have been met with an anxious command to desist. Sampson has expressed a willingness to enter if ordered to do so.

The expectation at the Navy Department is that in compliance with orders Sampson will enter the harbor, and once more will figure prominently at a moment of victory.

AROUND THE DOOMED CITY.

Gen. Miles Assumes Command—Batteries Prepare to Bombard and Investing Lines to Close In.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 13.—Major Gen. Miles to-day assumed command of the army around Santiago, and the future movements of the United States troops will be directed by him in person.

The armistice which had been declared, pending negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish forces will expire at noon to-morrow, and unless the demands of the Americans are acceded to by that time a general attack will be made, the fleet bombarding the city from the outside of the harbor.

It is believed, nowever, that to-morrow morning—and perhaps before then—a white flag will be flying from the fortifications.

The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleaguered Spaniards in Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo, and Baracoa.

The United States, on its part, agrees to send the Spanish troops back to Spain and to allow the officers their side arms. No other concessions will be granted.

Shafter's Final Summons to Toral.

Gen. Shafter's last proposal to surrender was sent in the form of a terse note, in which he pointed out the hopelessness of the Spanish position, surrounded by the American troops and cut off from reinforcements, and without means to combat our fleet, which can hurl shells by the hundred into the heart of the city. Unconditional surrender, it was declared, was the only terms to be considered, and only prompt acceptance of these terms could save the Spanish forces and the innocent citizens from awful slaughter.

No attention was paid to Gen. Shafter's communication until shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when a reply came under a flag o ftruce. Gen. Toral was as brief as his foe, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and possibility, and expressed himself as ready to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one.

Gen. Shafter immediately began preparations for the coming struggle. Gen. Randolph's light battery were ordered rushed from the landing place at Juragua, and a change in the lines was made.

Gen. Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward, a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Caimenes, on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle, entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

The late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Juragua and the First Illinois Regiment, the Eighth Ohio, and the regiment from the District of Columbia were placed in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men. Hines's battery was swung around to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's forces, and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of the city. This is a most important move, as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying Red Cross flags, the present position being such that shells can be thrown over all the buildings thus protected from assault.

The little town of Caimenes was evacuated by the Spanish troops on Monday, and is now occupied by the Cuban troops, with a few companies of regulars. Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water line to water line and hems the city in. It was a great blunder on the part of the Spanish to desert the place without a struggle, as with it Gen. Lawton flanks them completely.

Near this point the Spanish left lies, and this flank has been known to be the weakest portion of their line. During the week's truce they have strengthened it, but their entrenchments at this point have been constructed raggedly and apparently without definite plans.

A little Spanish gunboat was discovered in the harbor to-day, lying at the Philadelphia Iron Company's wharf, under the shadow of three large merchant vessels. She is too small to do any damage.

Large Water Main Cut.

The men of Gen. Lawton's division on Monday cut a large water main, which is believed to be the source of the water supply of Santiago de Cuba. The main entered the city from the northeast, and is the largest one yet found. A stream of pure water as large as a man's body has poured from the pipe since it was cut and has proved valuable to the Americans. A few deserters who came out of Santiago yesterday reported that the city's water supply is scant and of very bad quality.

The reports of wholesale desertions from the Spanish forces are untrue. A few deserters reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been a hundred deserters from the Spaniards in all.

Gen. Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

Under the present plans, the American army and navy will begin the attack at the same time. The fleet will hurl shells into the city, while the great coil of American soldiery will gradually tighten about the Spanish positions, the divisions advancing from all along the line. As the semi-circle narrows, the batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire.

The American officers feel confident the city can withstand this terrible assault but a short time.

Gen. Miles came to the front yesterday. He landed early in the morning and telephoned to Gen. Shafter. The latter advised him not to start out until later, as the roads were in a frightful condition from the rains, and badly blocked by supply trains.

The General waited until noon, and then set out, accompanied by Troop A of the Second Cavalry, the only mounted troop of Gen. Shafter's army. It was raining heavily when the start was made. The General was attired in a long, black mackintosh and wore rubber riding boots and a black slouch hat, ornamented with a narrow strand of gilt cord. The journey was a very trying one, the mud in many places being up to the horses' knees, and it was almost dark when he reached the front.

Troops in Sorry Plight.

OFF JURAGUA, July 12.—The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Fierce tropical thunderstorms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour. The rifle pits and trenches at the front have been flooded, and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground.

The already heavy hardships endured have been greatly increased, and much illness is likely to result, as no adequate shelter is possible.

The trail to the front is in frightful shape. The streams and the fords are swollen, and the soft soil is plowed up by the wheels of the supply wagons.

Troops from the auxiliary cruisers Yale and St. Paul have been landing in the rain all day and have been going into camp wet and miserable. It has been a bitter experience for the raw troops, but they will be pushed right on to the front to-morrow.

The beach to-night is dotted with the spluttering camp fires of the new arrivals. The men are clustering about the feeble flames in dismal groups, many of them without the slightest shelter from the tropical downpour.

The fleet for the most part has been inactive all day. The Brooklyn occupied a position about five miles west of the harbor entrance and other warships were strung along the coast as far east as Juragua. At the latter point the flagship New York lay nearly all day. A number of vessels, including the Newark, with Commodore Watson on board, spent the day coaling at Guantanamo Bay.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REFUGEES.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Gen. Shafter telegraphed to Washington to-day in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney, and received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he can spare from the soldiers' stores.

Already 22,500 rations have been sent to them, but these are exhausted, as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton, in behalf of the Red Cross Society.

The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees in terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date eight persons have died. The churches are being used as hospitals, and one of them contains 197 persons.

A very old woman committed suicide today in her distress, killing herself with a machete.

RECOMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY

Officers of Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry Division Who Especially Distinguished Themselves in Action.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Gen. Wheeler has recommended the following officers in his cavalry division for gallantry in action:

Brig. Gen. CARROLL, Gen. WOOD, Lieut. Col. DORST, Col. SUMNER, Major GARLINGTON, Major WESSELLS, Major LEBORD, Major WINT, Capt. HOWES, Capt. HARTMAN, Capt. BECKHAM, Capt. WEST, Capt. DICKINSON, Capt. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER; Lieuts. STEELE, REEVES, and WHEELER, aides of Capt. Chanler; Lieut. ANDREWS.

He also complimented Mr. MESTEE, his Cuban volunteer aide, for conspicuous service.

PROMOTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Rank of Brigadier General Conferred on Three Lieutenant Colonels.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President has directed the promotion of the following Lieutenant Colonels to the grade of Brigadier General, in recognition of their gallant and meritorious action in the operations about Santiago:

W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry.
E. H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
E. P. EWERS, Ninth Infantry.

NEW YORK ONLY A SPECTATOR

Bulletin Published on the Flagship Gives an Account of the Battle of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A copy of the squadron bulletin which is published every day or so on the flagship New York has been received here. It gives the following account of the naval fight at Santiago, under date of July 3:

"This is a red-letter day for the American navy, as dating the entire destruction of Admiral Cervera's formidable fleet, consisting of the Infanta Maria Teresa, Viscaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, and the deep-sea torpedo boats Furor and Pluton. The flagship had started from her station about 9 o'clock to go to Siboney, whence the Admiral had proposed going for a consultation with Gen. Shafter. When about a mile from the bay the Spanish fleet was observed coming out and making westward. The flagship at once put about to rejoin the fleet. The exit was remarkably sudden, and the pace sustained by the enemy was such that the flagship was more of a spectator than an actual participant; having an opportunity of firing only at one of the torpedo-boat destroyers. Though at no time close enough to fire on the larger ships, there was a fine view of the successive steps of the victory, and an opportunity of forming one in the long and successful chase after the Cristobal Colon.

"It is, of course, much to be regretted that we were not able to save anything out of the general wreck. All but the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action, being fired by shells, run ashore, and blown up or burned. The Cristobal Colon was chased about sixty miles, until 1 P. M. The Oregon, Brooklyn, Texas, Vixen, and New York took part, in the order named, but toward the last the Brooklyn drew somewhat ahead and finally brought the Colon to bay, when she was run ashore and surrendered. When boarded her bow was in eight feet and her stern in seventy feet of water. There was a considerable quantity of water in the engine room. Officers and men were sent from the Oregon to take charge of her, but she gradually sank, chiefly from all her sea cocks having been opened, which our people were not able to get at. It is probable that we may be able to raise her. At least it is so hoped."

GATES NOT SHUT TO CERVERA.

He and His Officers, on Giving Parole, May Leave Naval Academy Grounds.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 13.—Superintendent Cooper of the Naval Academy to-day issued the following general order:

First—All Spanish officers who give parole will be permitted to go without the gates, and to have the privilege of the grounds between 8 A. M. and sundown. The parole will not permit them to leave the city limits.

Second—No person will be allowed to enter the grounds, or to land at the wharves or water front, except such persons as are attached to or connected with the Naval Academy in any capacity; servants employed in the officers' families, employes, enlisted men, persons delivering goods or receiving orders, telegraph messengers, and express agents. Horses and carriages will be stopped at the gates unless carrying officers or members of their families to their residences. No other persons will be permitted to enter unless by special permit from the Navy Department, or by permission of the Superintendent.

Third—The countersign will be strictly observed after 8 P. M. until reveille.

Fourth—The commanding officer of the marines will issue instructions to sentinels for the strict observance of these regulations.

ANXIOUS ABOUT CERVERA'S MEN.

Families of Spanish Sailors Make Inquiries Through the French Embassy.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, called at the State Department to-day to make inquiry as to some of the dead and wounded Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's squadron. The families of the Spanish sailors are deeply agitated, as no exact list of the saved, dead, and wounded has reached Spain thus far. The relatives and friends of the seamen are besieging the Spanish authorities, and the inquiries are in turn made through the French authorities here who, with the Austrian officials, have charge of Spanish interests. The authorities here are giving every possible facility to the relatives and friends of the Spanish seamen, and, in addition to furnishing identification lists, facilities will be given by which the friends of the sailors can send them money and supplies.

Say We Used "Incendiary Projectiles."

MADRID, July 13.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish Ministry of Marine has "secured proofs that the Americans used incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of the Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba." Some of the papers urge the Government "not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships."

MORE ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

Strong Competition for the Eighty-four Vacancies Soon to be Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The act for the better organization of the line of the army, approved April 26, providing for an increase of the enlisted strength of the army in time of war, contained a provision "That when recruited to their war strength, the President may add one Second Lieutenant to each battery of artillery, such office to be filled by appointment, as prescribed by law."

In accordance with the authority conferred by this statute, the President has directed the increase of the commissioned strength of the artillery service in the manned indicated. This action will result in the appointment of an additional Second Lieutenant to each of the eighty-four batteries of artillery, and examinations are now in progress to determine the selections.

There are candidates for these appointments largely in excess of the prescribed number, and the competition is exceedingly strong. It is expected that the examinations will be concluded and the results announced in a few days.

OFFERED TO FIGHT; NOW WARY.

Unexpected Call for Volunteers Upon New Jersey Organizations.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 13.—Considerable unfavorable comment is prevalent in this city over the attitude of several organizations, which, during the time the agitation over the destruction of the battleship Maine was at its height, passed resolutions in which they made offers of their services to Gov. Voorhees as volunteers in case war with Spain should be declared.

Among the societies that took such action were the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Catholic Club, Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company and Miantonomo Tribe of Red Men. When the resolutions were passed those who were instrumental in having them adopted did not think the prospective war would necessitate a call being made for their services. The Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company have now, however, received letters from Adjutant-General Stryker of Trenton, saying that the State was ready to accept their offer.

Secretary Martin of the Juniors has sent out notices to all members, but the attitude of the members is one of surprise that they should have been called upon and a general disinclination to pay much attention to the request of the Adjutant General. The resolutions were adopted at a meeting of about 20 out of the 200 members, and the majority of the members now say that those few had no business to commit the lodge in the manner they did.

The Hook and Ladder Company resolutions were adopted in a spirit of spread-eagleism by a few of the members, and now the officers say that the request of Adjt. Gen. Stryker will be ignored entirely. President Tobin of the Catholic Club said to-day that there were 100 young men in that organisation who were ready to volunteer if called upon.

Baptist Seminary President Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—Dr. William H. Whitsitt has resigned the Presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the hope of putting an end to the controversy growing out of certain publications in which he expressed views on a point in church history to which many members of his church took exceptions.

Woman's Body Found in East River.

The body of Mrs. Amelia Beekman, who left a sanitarium in Astoria, Queens, a week ago and had not afterward been heard from, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Wardell Street, Astoria, yesterday. Mrs. Beekman was sent to the sanitarium some weeks ago to be treated for insanity resulting from illness. She was better and was allowed great freedom.

TROOPS ORDERED TO CUBA

Brigade of Volunteers to Embark on the Resolute and St. Louis at Hampton Roads.

OHIO CAVALRY SENT TO TAMPA

First Texas and Second Louisiana Infantry Prepare to Move—Rhode Island Men Anxious for Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In addition to the reinforcements already forwarded and those now being embarked at Tampa, the War Department is preparing to forward still other troops to Santiago, in anticipation of the Puerto Rico campaign.

The steamer Resolute, which was first ordered to stop at Charleston and take on men and supplies for Santiago, has been sent to Hampton Roads instead. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which took the Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, is still at the disposal of the War Department by loan from the navy, and she has been ordered to Hampton Roads to join the Resolute. The understanding here is that the two vessels are expected to embark a brigade of volunteers from Camp Alger, but just what brigade is to be selected for this purpose the War Department authorities decline to say.

The First Rhode Island, which received orders from Hampton Roads more than a week ago, only to have them revoked, has been bringing all the influence it could command to have the orders renewed, and it is thought likely that it will be one of the first regiments to be sent from Camp Alger.

The First Ohio Cavalry has been sent from Chickamauga to Tampa, where it will be added to the cavalry brigade there, commanded by Col. H. E. Noyes. It is possible that the regiment may reach Tampa in time to embark with the expedition now forwarding from that port. If so, it will be the first volunteer cavalry to be sent to the front, with the exception of the Rough Riders, who had to go dismounted.

Col. Riche, commanding the First Volunteer Infantry, an "immune" regiment raised in Texas, has been ordered to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The regiment now is at Galveston. It is understood that Col. Hood, commanding the Second Volunteer Infantry, the Louisiana "immune" command, has also been told to be ready for orders.

As these two regiments are made up of men from the Gulf coast, most of whom are inured to a hot climate, it is thought likely that they have been selected as especially suited to face the chances of yellow fever, shown by the day's developments to exist at Santiago. While not made up entirely of immunes, they are believed to be nearer immune than any other regiments in the service.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., July 13.—The First Ohio Cavalry broke camp at an early hour this morning and started on its journey to Tampa. The regiment marched nine miles to Ringgold, Ga., where trains were boarded. All the surplus baggage, tents, &c., of the regiment had been loaded previously, and the work of loading to-day required but a short time. Six trains were required to move the command. No moving orders for other regiments have yet been received.

TROOPS EMBARKING AT TAMPA.

Fifth Maryland Breaks Camp and Boards Transports—Big Guns Arrive.

TAMPA, Fla., July 13.—Orders for the movement of troops are plentiful to-day. The Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, is breaking camp, and will go aboard the transports to-day. A battalion of the Second New York, under command of Col. Lloyd, will be separated from the rest of the regiment during the voyage over, as one transport cannot accommodate the entire regiment.

Two trains of heavy artillery arrived today from Fort Monroe. They have not been unloaded, but await orders to make camp or go aboard the transports. The Gussie and the Pedro Bilbao (renamed the Proctor) are the newly arrived transports.

PAYMASTERS GOING TO CUBA.

Will Take About $2,000,000 for the Soldiers of Shafter's Army—To Sail Next Week.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A force of eighteen Paymasters is to be sent to Santiago to pay the army there for the months of June and July. They will take with them something like $2,000,000 in gold and silver coin of the United States. They will sail from Hampton Roads in one of the armored cruisers of the navy about the 18th or 20th of this month.

The party will be headed by Majors Culver C. Sniffen, Francis S. Dodge, and John P. Baker, regular Paymasters of the army, who will be accompanied by the following additional Paymasters of recent appointment: Major George Vandegrift, Major Robert S. Smith, Major Samuel R. McMillan, Major George B. Guild, Major Moses R. Doyon, Major George E. Pickett, Major Samuel S. Harvey, Major John H. Townsend, Major Charles A. Smylie, Major George D. Sherman, Major George H. Fay, Major Eugene Coffin, Major Samuel D. C. Hays, Major Henry B. May, Major John W. Fogler.

It was at first intended to send the Paymasters by one of the transports of the Quartermaster's Department, but it was concluded that in view of the large amount of money that would have to be taken along it would not be safe to trust an unarmed vessel. While there are no Spanish ships in these seas, the War Department reasoned that the stake was great enough to possibly induce the organization of a private buccaneering expedition for the capture of the treasure ship. For that reason it was decided to call on the navy for transportation by one of its cruisers.

LABORERS FOR SANTIAGO.

Stevedores to Unload Transports and Negroes to Build Wagon Roads for the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In view of the difficulty experienced at Santiago in getting subsistence supplies unloaded from the transports and transferred from the shore to the front of the long lines surrounding the city, Commissary Gen. Eagan has engaged twenty expert stevedores at Tampa to be sent to Santiago by the first transports bound for that point. These men will be put to work unloading ships and helping to move supplies under the direction of the officers of the Commissary Department, and it is expected that their experience and training in the work will greatly facilitate matters.

When Gen. Miles sailed from Charleston for Cuba he left Gen. Roy Stone of his staff in that city to engage several hundred negro laborers to be taken to Santiago to build roads, dig trenches, and help generally in making easy the path of the American Army. This work in ordinary circumstances is done by the soldiers themselves, and the men at Santiago have done a vast amount of it uncomplainingly, but it is recognized that the extraordinary conditions at Santiago make unusual methods necessary and that a few hundred negroes will be able to relieve the men of some of the hardships to which they have been exposed.

Gen. Stone has succeeded in hiring the men he wants, and they are now at Charleston awaiting transportation. They will be hurried forward as soon as possible, and as soon as they get there will be put to work under the direction of Gen. Stone, who, as an expert road builder, will be able to make effective use of them in that work.

BROAD-TIRED ARMY WAGONS.

Experiment in Transportation to Be Tried in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Quartermaster's Department has decided to try an experiment in the matter of army transportation in Cuba. Hearing of the horrible condition of the roads there, and of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of using ordinary wagons on them, it has purchased from a Western firm 200 wagons, built especially for farm use, with low wooden wheels and broad tires.

These wheels are made of three thicknesses of two-inch oak, making the face of the wheel six inches broad. The front axle is shorter than the rear one, so as to make the tread of the front wheels come just inside that of the back wheels, thus presenting a running surface in the rear of twenty-four inches. It is said these wagons have been built for several years in large numbers, especially for the Cuban trade, their wide running surfaces rendering them available where ordinary wheels would cut the roads into impassable ruts in a short time.

These wagons are now at Tampa, but so far as is known none of them has been sent to Cuba. The first trial for army use will be watched with interest by the transportation officers.

To Build Docks at Santiago.

The firm of D. Van Aken & Co. has been awarded the contract to build docks and short railroads at Santiago to facilitate the movements of troops. One hundred skilled mechanics and 250 laborers will be sent, and they will carry material for building docks, floats, railroads, and dredging. The Government has placed the ship Rumanian at their disposal, and they will also have the use of two tugs. The men will be under the direct supervision of the Deputy Quartermaster at Santiago, and they will do whatever he may direct.

Loading Ice for Troops in Cuba.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 13.—The three-master schooner B. W. Morse of Bath, Me., now detained at this port by a northeast storm, is chartered to load ice in the Kennebec River for the Government troops at Santiago de Cuba. The schooners Charles E. Balch and Mary Morris, both Bath vessels, are now loading ice at the Kennebec for the same port.

Transports Delayed by the Storm.

The transports Port Victor and Mobile, which left on Tuesday afternoon, did not go to sea then on account of the storm, but anchored in the upper bay waiting for the storm to abate. The Port Victor got under way yesterday afternoon and passed out by the Hook at 4:30 o'clock. The Mobile is to take, in addition to the cargo she already had on board, 1,200 hammocks, and will leave early this morning. The transport Berlin will sail to-morrow. She is to take a regiment to Cuba. Major William H. Arthur, who is to have charge of the next hospital ship that is to be fitted out, arrived here yesterday, and at once reported at the Army Building. Major N. C. Jarvis enlisted eleven men for the Hospital Corps for the hospital ship yesterday. Twenty-five men are needed.

THIS SHIP MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Danish Government Refuses to Let the Southard Leave St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 13.—The Danish Government, it is understood, will refuse to allow the steamer Southard to leave port. It is also reported that permission will be refused to American warships desirous of using the stock of coal on deposit here, and coal can only be obtained in limited quantities from the dealers. It is contended that the purchase of the Southard's cargo was made previous to the declaration of war, and that, therefore, it is not subject to the neutrality laws. It is probable, however, that complications on the subject will arise.

The steamer Southard cannot be identified in the marine registers in New York. The vessel referred to may be the United States steamer Southery, formerly the British steamer Southery, which was last heard from on June 26, when she left Hampton Roads for Key West.

"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

The Indiana's Men Sent a Shell So Marked Into the Viscaya.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Augustus Keller of this city is one of the gunners aboard the battleship Indiana. In a letter to his brother Charles, Keller claims the distinction of having fired the first shot in the naval battle off Santiago, a shell from one of the forward thirteen-inch guns.

Keller said that a thirteen-inch shell from his vessel went clear through one of the torpedo boats and then exploded, sending the boat to the bottom. Toward the end of the battle, he writes, when it was seen that the Vizcaya was almost defeated, the sailors in his turret scratched on one of the shells in big letters, "Remember the Maine." It was then run into the breech, and the gun carefully sighted. Every one was expectant as to the result of the shot. When the lanyard was pulled, Keller says, the big shell was seen to strike the stern on the Vizcaya, tearing it to pieces and setting the vessel on fire.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA LEAVE.

Spanish Spies Accompanied by a Petty Officer and Two Sailors.

MONTREAL, July 13.—Messrs. du Bosc and Carranza sailed this morning on the Dominion Line steamer Ottoman. With them went a petty officer and two sailors of the steamer Panama, captured at the beginning of the war. These men went as cattlemen, but they were the men who accompanied Carranza on the schooner on which he made the mysterious trip during his absence. Carranza himself had his beard shaved off when he turned up at the Windsor, and went to the boat with a false beard.

Detailed to Governors Island.

First Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle of the Second Artillery has been detailed to inspect horses for volunteer light batteries of artillery, and to report to the Chief Quartermaster on Governors Island at once.

CLUB MEMBERS AT WAR.

Rival Factions at Haddonfield, N. J., Resort to Force.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., July 13.—There is trouble in the Haddonfield Country Club, and the clubhouse is now in possession of representatives of the younger element of the club, which took possession of the building last night by force. The club is made up of wealthy suburban residents, whose business interests are in Philadelphia and Camden. G. Franklin Davis of Camden has been largely instrumental in shaping its policy, but the younger element has obtained considerable strength in the club, and some of the regulations imposed by Mr. Davis and the governing body of the club have become onerous to the younger members.

Gradually the club divided into two camps. Mr. Davis was at the head of the conservatives and James Adams was the leader of the other element. A meeting of the club was called a few days ago and the Adams men sprung a resolution which they pushed through dismissing William Pieteringer as Superintendent and naming a Governing Committee made up of the younger element. Mr. Davis resented this and taking possession of the clubhouse, with the approval of his friends, placed new locks on the doors.

An indignation meeting was held by the younger members, who procured a crowbar and forced an entrance. They then made arrangements to retain possession and some of their representatives are always on guard.

Arrested for Milking a Cow.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 13.—Elizabeth Brooks of Wallington was brought to jail last night on a peculiar charge. She was arrested for milking one of her neighbor's cows with the alleged intention of stealing the milk.

THE 201ST FILLING UP.

The Regiment Expects to Have Its Quota in Another Week—Capt. French's Report.

Yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment. The armory of the Twelfth Regiment, where recruiting is going on, was crowded all day and evening, and the recruiting officers and surgeons worked like Trojans to dispose of the applicants for enlistment. Heretofore each company was fully recruited before work was begun at forming another one, but the rush has become so great that this plan was abandoned, and officers of four companies were at work last night enrolling men and sending them to the surgeons as fast as they could push matters along, and at one time last night the big boardroom where the surgeons are at work was crowded with men stripped and waiting to pass under the watchful eyes of the doctors.

Up to last night discipline among the recruits in the armory has been rather lax. The men yelled, and sang, and played harmonicas, and got up impromptu cake-walks, and while it was thought a good plan to allow them a certain amount of freedom, it will be stopped from now on, and the recruits will get a taste of discipline.

Lieut. Irwin, U. S. A., the mustering officer, received word last night that equipments and supplies were in transit to Camp Black, and as soon as these arrive the companies filled will be mustered in and taken at once to camp.

It was at first thought that a month at least would be necessary in which to recruit the regiment, but at the present rate of enlisting the command will be completed in another week.

Major McClintock of Gen. Smith's staff was busy last night recruiting the battalion to be formed here for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, the other two battalions of which are forming in Syracuse. In all, 155 men have passed the surgeons and 56 have been rejected. Four hundred and twenty-five men are needed to complete the battalion.

Capt. W. Atwood French, the recruiting officer of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, has made a report in response to frequent inquiries. He shows that on May 2 the total strength of the regiment was 813, officers and men. Of these, 518 went to Camp Black on that day, and on May 6 274 returned home, leaving 239 in camp. On June 29 the battalion of the Thirteenth at Willets Point, consisting of former members of the Thirteenth, was 336 strong, the regiment at home now being organized shows a strength of 477, and 100 recruits were enlisted in June, so that the total number enlisted in the regiment, old and new members since last inspection, is 913.

SEA GIRT TENTS BLOWN DOWN.

Mud Prevents Drills by Recruits—Line Officers Examined.

SEA GIRT, July 13.—A northeast storm of unusual violence, accompanied by a penetrating rain, visited this section of the coast last night, and Camp Voorhees suffered severely. The storm was at its height between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning. Between thirty and forty tents, including those occupied by Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Gillmore, and Capt. Whitehead of Company A, were blown down and some of them were badly rent. Many who were exposed to the elements suffered this morning from colds, and Battalion Surgeon Broderick was kept busy dealing out large doses of quinine.

The muddy condition of the camp ground caused all drills and exercises to be abandoned for the day. The work of organizing the provisional regiment, however, proceeded rapidly. The Tactical Board of Examination examined the line officers as to their knowledge of military tactics. Not one of them failed to pass. Gov. Voorhees to-day announced that commissions had been issued to the following officers:

Colonel, Robert G. Smith, Jersey City; Lieutenant Colonel, Quincy O. M. Gillmore, Jersey City, of the Regular Army; Regimental Adjutant, Benjamin M. Gerardin, Jersey City; Regimental Quartermaster, Harry C. Valentine, Trenton; Adjutant First Battalion, Gouverneur V. Packer, Trenton; Adjutant Third Battalion, Ulysses Grant Lee, Camden; Regimental Surgeon, Edwin Field, Red Bank; Surgeon First Battalion, John J. Broderick, Jersey City; Surgeon Second Battalion, Paul Mulford Mecray, Camden; Chaplain, the Rev. Father J. W. McDowell, Greenville; Major First Battalion, Henry Lohmann, Jr., Jersey City; Major Second Battalion, Thomas S. Chambers, Trenton; Regimental Sergeant Major, William R. Clements, Jersey City.

The additional Major, Battalion Adjutant, Battalion Surgeon, and minor officers will be named to-morrow.

VOLUNTEERS GET A DRENCHING.

Many of the Forty-seventh New York's Tents Blown Away at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—A severe gale with heavy rain played havoc with the officers and men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in camp at Fort Adams. The tents inside the fortifications were partially shielded from the wind, but the tents along the water battery gave their occupants no end of trouble last night and today. Sleep was impossible last night. Several tents were lifted into the air and a number of officers and men were struck by tent pins. Those who managed to sleep found their tents filled with water this morning, their uniforms soaked, and the company streets flooded. After hard work by the Commissary Department most of the rations were saved.

WILL MOVE FROM CAMP ALGER.

Third Brigade to Leave, Presumably on Account of Unsanitary Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Brig. Gen. Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade at Camp Alger, to-day received orders to transfer his brigade to the Crittenden farm, near Dunn Loring, Va. One regiment has already left camp and the two others probably will move to-morrow. It is generally thought that the cause of the move was the recent agitation of the question of the sanitary condition of the camp. The equipment of the Third Brigade is now practically complete.

Affairs at Camp Townsend.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 13.—Two carloads of army rations for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, arrived at the Peekskill station this afternoon, and will be taken to Camp Townsend to-morrow. Company A has been supplied with its cooking utensils, and before many days the march to the mess hall for meals will be discontinued. Company I received uniforms to-day, and Companies H and K their rifles. O. C. Conterno of New York City has been selected by Col. Griffin as bandmaster, and will at once enlist musicians.

Gen. Plume Ordered to Service.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Brig. Gen. Plume of this city, who has been waiting for orders since he received his commission, to-day received orders to proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Gen. Graham for assignment.

Surgeons Reject Many Volunteers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 13.—Forty out of every one hundred men examined by the surgeons of the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers have been rejected for physical reasons.

Seventy-first Regiment Recruits.

The recruits of the Seventy-first Regiment now at Camp Black, in command of Capt. Stoddard, are to be sent to the front at once. There are 307, and they are to go to Santiago.

Movement of Government Yachts.

The converted yacht Viking, which left the navy yard on Tuesday afternoon for Key West and Cuba, is supposed to have anchored in the Lower Bay, and to have put to sea yesterday. The yachts Huntress, Kanawha, Restless, and Freelance, of the Harbor Patrol fleet, were taking on coal and supplies in the yard yesterday. They were to go out as soon as the weather cleared.

Woman Swimmer Finds a Mine.

While several young women at Arverne, Far Rockaway, were in bathing yesterday, one of them, who was separated from the rest, suddenly screamed and started for the shore in intense fright. The young woman said she swam right against "something awful." The life saver went out in his boat, and soon discovered a big submarine mine which had broken loose from the harbor. The mine was gently taken out of the reach of the waves.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Return of Six Sufferers from the Battle at Santiago.

FOUR SEVENTY-FIRST MEN

Interesting Stories Told of the Fighting—Cubans Charged with Decapitating Spanish Prisoners—Scenes at Steamship Pier.

Six wounded soldiers, heroes of the battle of Santiago, arrived here last night on the Savannah Line steamer Kansas City. There were four men from the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, one from the First United States Cavalry, and one from the Seventh United States Infantry, as follows: Frederick C. Kuehine, Company D, Seventy-first; James F. Carroll, Company M, Seventy-first; James E. Keller, Company A, Seventy-first; C. W. Goodman, Company A, Seventy-first; J. D. Hoekstra, Troop C, First United States Cavalry, and F. A. Sandland, Company G, Seventh United States Infantry.

All are privates, and were wounded during the two days' battle that raged about El Caney and San Juan Hill, on the outskirts of Santiago, on July 1 and 2. They were members of the shipload of the wounded, hurried aboard the steamship Iroquois on the evening of July 2, and taken to Key West, where they arrived on July 5. Yesterday's arrivals were not among the very seriously injured, and they were transferred by steamer to Miami, Fla., thence by rail to Savannah, whence they sailed for this city on Monday morning last.

Although the steamer did not reach her dock until 9 o'clock last night, the scenes on the pier when the vessel arrived recalled vividly the days of the civil war. The same crowds of curious, but enthusiastic, spectators pressed forward as the big steamer was being warped in, and waved their hats in sympathy and good-will. In the very front rank crowded eager men and sad-eyed, trembling women, peering anxiously through the gloom to catch sight of well-remembered faces. These were the relatives of the returning soldiers. There were fully 200 persons gathered there.

Anxiety of the Relatives.

Long before the vessel had touched the pier head the names of the returning ones were called from the dock. "Oh, yes; I'm here all right," was the response to these anxious hails, followed by a woman's hysterical cry of joy from the dock.

When the vessel came under the glare of the pier lights the six soldiers presented a pathetic but an inspiriting group on the upper deck. Every one wore bandages somewhere, and five of the six had an arm in a sling. Five of the six were wounded in the hand or arm and one in the neck.

But the men held themselves up proudly, although their uniforms were dusty and worn, even from their short campaign, and the tan on their faces and tangled hair gave evidence of service in the field. They were cheerful, however, and made light of their hardships with the loved ones on the pier until the gangplank was thrown out and they fell into their arms.

James E. Keller of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, was the first man ashore. He was met by four brothers. He lives at 511 Third Avenue and worked in the office of Colgate & Co. before he went to the front. He was wounded in the first day's battle by a shot in the right hand. Keller had been reported dead and his family had mourned him, but his name had been confused with that of James J. Keller of Company K. It transpired later that the latter was not hurt.

Keller was wounded at 5 o'clock in the afternoon during the famous charge of the Seventy-first up San Juan Hill. Keller says he was shot at as he was going to the rear, after being wounded, but as he was carrying his gun the Spaniards could not be blamed so much.

Carroll's Experience.

James Carroll of Company M of the Seventy-first Regiment was a salesman for Charles Broadway Rouss before he went to the front and lives at 384 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was met at the pier by his father and two sisters. Carroll was wounded twice in the right hand during the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1. The charge, he said, was made about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About half way up the hill they got a hot volley from the Spaniards that made them waver, but nobody as far as Carroll say wanted to run. At this time both bullets that struck him came almost at once, and he knew nothing of either until he felt the blood spurting. He became weak and was ordered to the rear by his Captain. The men who were not seriously wounded did not wait to be carried back, but simply rolled down the hill and walked to the hospital.

Carroll said that when he left there was no yellow fever about, and there did not seem to be many cases of blood poisoning caused by the Spanish bullets. Carroll says he saw people firing at our troops from windows in Santiago. He thinks some of these were women.

F. C. Keuhine of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, lives at 150 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. Nobody was at the pier to meet him, but he says he didn't notify his friends that he was coming. He went at once to the Hudson Street Hospital and had his wound dressed. A Mauser bullet went through the upper bone of his arm in a slanting direction causing a compound fracture. The wound is serious, but the doctors think they can save the arm. Keuhine has two bullet holes in his hat. One of the bullets, he says, knocked his hat off.

In his opinion, seventy-five men of the Seventy-first must have been killed in the battle of Santiago. It was almost impossible for a man to keep track of his friends in the regiment, he said, because details were constantly being taken from one company to go in with another, or to assist some other organization. He fought with Company F in the battle, although belonging to Company D.

Goodman Was Twice Wounded.

C. W. Goddman of Company A was wounded twice in the hand and once in the arm during the battle. Goodman lives at 219 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with his widowed mother and four sisters. Three of the sisters smothered him with caresses on the dock last night and seriously endangered what he referred to as his "game wing." They had waited in relays on the dock since 1 o'clock. The young man, although only nineteen years old, was running a laundry of his own when the war broke out, but gave up all for service at the front.

During the deadly charge of his regiment up the bloody hill where so many lives were lost, he received his wounds. He did not mind the first, but kept on. The second caused some shock, but he said he was just about forgetting the pain of the two holes in his hand in the excitement of killing Spaniards, when the third shot in the arm, together with the loss of blood, compelled him to give up the struggle. Goodman was quickly borne away in triumph by his sisters for the reunion with his mother up town.

J. D. Hoekstra of the First United States Cavalry, had the most painful and serious wound of all. A Mauser bullet ploughed its way directly through his neck, but this freakish missile in this instance cut a clean smooth hole, and touched no vital organ. Hoekstra received it at the battle of El Caney, where, he says, his division took 110 prisoners. No one was at the pier to meet him, because he had planned to give his mother a surprise and didn't notify her that he was coming. He lives at 147 East Fifteenth Street.

Says Cubans Decapitated Spaniards.

Hoekstra says that one Spanish prisoner whom they took before the battle they turned over to the Cubans, who promptly cut his head off. Their excuse given later was that they had no food for him, and that he was in the way. He said that the Cubans cut off the heads of their prisoners, and that they couldn't be stopped. He saw a Cuban slash a wounded Spaniard to death.

Frank A. Sandland of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry, is a bugler. He was in the fighting on San Juan Hill and had gained the crest. He had been ordered to sound the call to cease firing when the Spaniards made an unexpected charge, and just as he raised his bugle to sound the call he was shot in the hand. He lives at 243 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, and left for his home last night.

The men are all on ninety days' furlough, and if the war is not ended within that time will return to the front.

MORE WOUNDED MEN ARRIVE.

City of Washington Lands 20 Officers and 200 Men at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 13.—The transport City of Washington arrived at Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning from Santiago de Cuba, having on board twenty wounded officers and 200 wounded and sick privates who fought under Gen. Shafter around Santiago. Most of the men belonged to the Seventy-first New York, though some of them are Rough Riders, while a few are from the Ninth Massachusetts and Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments. It was impossible to get a list of the wounded to-night, the authorities positively refusing to give out any information.

At noon the officers were carried on litters from the vessel to the dock in the presence of several thousand people, but the privates were not transferred till late in the afternoon. Some of the scenes were heartrending, while others aroused the wildest enthusiasm and cheers mingled with sobs. When a negro trooper who had received nine Mauser bullets in his body was brought ashore on a stretcher borne by four white men the ramparts of Fort Monroe resounded with cheers. About fifty men who were wounded in the hands and arms were permitted to go to their homes.

There were no deaths on the transports on the trip north, but a colored soldier who had been wounded five times died in the hospital to-night. It is the opinion of the surgeons that nearly all will recover. The soldiers are enthusiastic, and many express the hope of a speedy recovery, so that they may return to the front. Some of the men brought to the fort to-day are suffering from the effects of sunstroke and malarial fever.

The steamer Olivette is expected to arrive at Fort Monroe to-morrow with more wounded soldiers.

A SWEDISH SURGEON'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Rudberg of the Royal Navy Praises Treatment of Our Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Carl Rudberg, a Staff Surgeon in the Royal Swedish Navy, who has been to the front with Shafter's army, has returned temporarily to Washington, and called on Surgeon General Sternberg to-day.

Dr. Rudberg took an active part in caring for the sick and wounded on the battlefield, and has nothing but words of admiration and praise for the excellent and skillful manner in which this was done. By the aseptic method of treating the wounded, many amputations of limbs found necessary in former wars were entirely uncalled for in the present conflict.

The doctor is also highly pleased with the ambulance ship Solace, operated by the navy, and the manner of her equipment.

Racing at Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 13.—A fast track and favorable weather combined to furnish excellent sport at the second day's racing of the Western New York and Lake Erie Circuit. Summaries:

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Idelette, ch. m., Bert McConnell, won first three heats and race; Windsor, ch. g., W. W. Barnsdell, Bradford, Penn., second; Estilla, b. m., H. Helmer, Pittsburg, third. Best time, 2:23¼.

2:20 Class, Pacing.—Dick W., ch. g., W. Barnsdell, Bradford, Penn., won first three heats and race; William Brookfield, br. g., M. Brown, Boliver, second; Henry W., b. g., W. J. Barnes, Coshocton, Ohio, third. Best time, 2:17¼.

Running, Half Mile.—Kathra, b. m., H. Ewatt, Wellsville, won; Pompton, b. g., J. Goldman, Baltimore, second; Commonwealth, b. g., C. L. Skinner, Fairmount, West Va., third. Time—0:49¾.

PEFFER ON PROHIBITION.

If Elected Governor of Kansas He Will Enforce the Liquor Law.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

W. A. Peffer, candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, has written the following letter to Secretary Stephens of the State Temperance Union regarding his position on the enforcement of the liquor laws:

"Answering your questions submitted under date of the 2d inst., I have to say:

"First—It is the duty of the Governor to 'see that the laws are faithfully executed.' That is the language of the Constitution and it is perfectly plain. 'Our liquor laws' have been tested in all the courts and uniformly held valid; they were enacted for the express purpose of carrying into execution an amendment to the Constitution which had been adopted by the people at a general election after long and deliberate discussion. The amendment was adopted for a special purpose, to accomplish a particular object, namely—to get rid of the dramshop; and hence 'our liquor laws' are in effect one law enacted solely to give effect to the prohibitory amendment. It is, therefore, the special duty of the Governor to see that these particular laws are 'faithfully executed.'

"Second—If I am elected Governor of Kansas, I shall give special attention to the execution of 'our liquor laws' and will use every means at the command of the Executive to enforce them, according to their original intent and purpose, faithfully and impartially in all parts of the State. My candidacy stands for that."

That Free-Silver Nominee.

Speaking of the nomination for the State Assembly of a free silver Republican in the person of J. Samuel Fowler, from the First Chautauqua District, The Jamestown Journal (Rep.) says: "Although there is considerable free silver sentiment in this section it was not responsible for Mr. Fowler's nomination, which was due to a combination of circumstances quite outside party principles. There was no National financial issue involved. At the same time it is due to the benefit of the party that Mr. Fowler publicly declare himself. Strong Republicans say they will not vote for him if he is to be classed as a free silver man, who might possibly feel it his duty to vote for a free silver United States Senator. There is a disposition to make free silver capital out of the nomination of Mr. Fowler, and throughout the State articles have been published dilating on the fact that a Republican Assembly district has nominated an advocate of free silver. Those at home realize that the issue was purely local, but outside the district the situation is apt to be misunderstood. It is no more than proper that Mr. Fowler state just where he stands."

Sword for Gen. H. V. Boynton.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The movement to present to Gen. Boynton a sword by the people of Chattanooga is in the highest sense commendable, and will receive enthusiastic and ready response. Gen. Boynton has indeed been a benefactor to this city. No honor too great can be bestowed upon him by our people to in some small degree evidence the grateful appreciation of a warm-hearted community for his splendid services to Chattanooga. He has been for ten years Chattanooga's most ardent friend at the councils of our Nation, and it is due to his brilliant capacity, tireless energy, tact, and masterful management, more than to any other man, that we have the great National Military Park, that it has received such general recognition and liberal support, as is also the fact that it was chosen as the great concentration camp for the regular and the volunteer armies of the United States.

Great Changes in Temperature.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness, July 11.

The difference of temperature between Sunday, the 3d of July, when the thermometer rose to 90 in Montreal, and higher at Ottawa, and above 100, it was said, at St. John, and last Sunday, when it went down to 48, was nothing to the rapid changes which sometimes take place in Winter; but for a Summer change it was very great. Summer changes are liable to be the more dangerous, as in Winter men are habitually prepared for the coldest, while in Summer they are liable to welcome cooling weather with too open arms and with a system unbraced. Though the weather has been the most magnificent imaginable and the season unexceptionable, it is quite possible that the rapid and repeated coolings of the past week have been the cause of much illness.

Protection.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Among the peculiar pleas for an American navy and standing army is the need of protecting the commerce of the country. That commerce has already been protected off the seas.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT

Lieut. Wassell Thought He Was Lifted Up and Whirled Round and Round Very Fast.

DIDN'T LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS

Spaniards Tried to Kill the Man Who Carried Him Off—The Field Hospital Was Under Fire All Night and All Day.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—First Lieut. W. H. Wassell, Twenty-second United States Infantry, writing to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Wassell of this city, says:

"I was shot about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1 while storming El Caney, northeast of Santiago. I was looking through field glasses at the time and the ball cut through the outer part of the little finger of the left hand joint next to the hand, then through the palm of my hand, out just below the index finger, then in the cheek about half an inch from the left corner of mouth, back through my mouth, taking several back teeth, downward through my neck, still downward and toward my spine, coming out about half way down my back, and about four inches from the spine. I haven't a bone broken. I can now swallow, and, thank God, I am strong and, aside from possible scar, I will be no worse off.

"I will never forget the sensation of being shot. We had been under fire all day—the hottest rain of bullets that men ever went up against. The Spaniards were all intrenched. They shot us from behind their earthworks, blockhouses, trees, and church towers. All at once it seemed as if I was lifted up from the ground and whirled round and round, oh, so terribly fast. I never lost consciousness during the sensation. I felt myself going, but I seemed to realize that if I let myself go it would be all over, so I took a brace, and after what seemed an age of this awful whirling, I was dropped to the ground. Then it seemed as if no one would notice that I had been hit.

"It seemed an age before I heard a man swear and say: 'They have hit Lieut. Wassell.' He picked me up to carry me down behind the crest of the hill, and what a storm of bullets the poor fellow got as he raised me. I didn't know how badly I was hurt, but from the blood gushing from my mouth and the pain in my back where the bullet had left me, I imagined I was in it pretty badly.

"Capt. Lochinvar came to me and I remember telling him I did not know whether I was done for or only scared to death. One of the men dressed me as well as he could with my first aid bandage, and I lay under a tree until about 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock some of the Spaniards began a riot on the other side of me, and for a little while the bullets from friend and foe whirled over me and struck near me. About sundown the firing having ceased, I was carried about a mile to the brigade hospital. Here I was roughly dressed. The doctors were worked to death and did their best.

"All night and all the next day our hospital was fired upon by Spaniards. Toward the evening of the second day I was put in a wagon and taken about three miles to the division hospital, which I left in the morning of the 3d to go to Siboney. Twelve of us rode in the ambulance. It was a good ten-mile ride over the most abominable road.

"That night, the 3d, they put me on board the Cherokee for Key West Hospital. I didn't want to go, but it was not a matter of argument."

WOUNDED ARE DOING WELL.

Only Exception at Fort McPherson Is Capt. Bigelow of the Tenth.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13.—All the wounded at Fort McPherson are doing well, with the exception of Capt. John P. Bigelow, Tenth Cavalry, who, in addition to the seriousness of his wounds, is combating a high fever. Capt. Bigelow has a gunshot wound in the thigh, one in the calf of the leg, one finger of the left hand is shattered, and his right shoulder blade was clipped by a Spanish bullet. Major Blair Taylor, in charge of the general hospital, said Capt. Bigelow's wounds were healing nicely, but a fever, superinduced by malaria contracted in Cuba, was causing the gallant New Yorker some trouble. Dr. Taylor does not consider Capt. Bigelow's condition dangerous.

Capt. A. I. Ducat, Twenty Fourth Infantry, is recovering rapidly. Lieut. W. H. Wassel, Twenty-second Infantry, whose home is in Pittsburg, hopes to get away from the hospital by the end of the week. While using his glasses, prone on his stomach, in the first day's firing before Santiago, Lieut. Wassel was struck by a bullet which entered his little finger, passed through his hand, struck his teeth, and punctured his jaw. He was struck again in the small of his back. His escape from death was miraculous.

Regarding the death of Col. C. A. Wickoff of the Twenty-second, whose home is at Easton, Penn., and to which some doubt was attached, Lieut. Wassel said to-day: "Col. Wickoff had been dead at least twelve hours when found. His body was in the dense wood, and nobody, with perhaps the exception of Bottimos, a bandman, knows just how he met his death. I don't know where the bandman is."

Lieut. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. Saltsman, First Cavalry, who are suffering from the effects of heat, are improving rapidly, and expect to start for the West in a few days.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of the Twenty-second, whose home is in New York, and who was wounded in the head, is out of danger.

Hundreds of telegrams have been received during the past two days from all parts of the country making inquiries as to the condition of the men. The hospital authorities willingly replied to them, but were embarrassed regarding an appropriation for revenue stamps, until informed by the telegraph company that they would furnish stamps for all messages of that character.

ARRIVALS ON THE OLIVETTE.

Sick and Wounded Officers and Privates at Old Point Comfort.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major Charles B. Nancrede, Chief Surgeon, Second Army Corps, telegraphed to-day a request that the following sick and wounded officers who arrived on the Olivette to-day at Old Point Comfort, from Santiago, be ordered to their homes until they shall be fit for duty:

Lieut. Col. Worth, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Liscomb, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry.
Major Lamoth, Surgeon, First Volunteer Cavalry.
Capt. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. Moon, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Capt. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry.
Capt. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. Walker, Sixth Infantry.
Lieut. Anderson, Ninth Infantry.
Lieut. Dove, Twelfth Infantry.
Lieut. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Martin, First Infantry.
Lieut. Williard, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Hammond, Ninth Infantry.

Major Nancrede also asked transportation for 205 enlisted men to such points as may be designated.

Such of the wounded officers and men as are not able to travel will remain at Fort Monroe. Those only slightly wounded or suffering from light attacks of sickness will be located in the tent hospitals which have just been established at that place. But those more seriously wounded and whose condition requires that they be kept indoors will be established in the Hygeia Hotel at Fort Monroe, at a fixed rate, to be determined by the Government. This applies to officers and to enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. Patterson Improving.

Among those wounded in Cuba who were landed at Fort Monroe yesterday was Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson of the Twenty-second Infantry. His brother, Justice Edward Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, received a dispatch from him during the day announcing his arrival and also conveying the gratifying intelligence that his wound is healing rapidly.

THE SOLACE SAILS FROM CUBA.

Is Bringing Wounded Americans and Spaniards to Newport News.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy has received word that the naval hospital ship Solace sailed yesterday for Newport News with her load of wounded soldiers and sailors, Spaniards as well as Americans.

She will reach Newport News in about three days.

THE KILLING OF DR. GIBBS.

Detailed Account Sent to the Surgeon General of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Surgeon General Van Reypen has received a letter from Dr. Edgar, Surgeon with the marine garrison at Guantanamo, giving the first detailed account of the killing of Surgeon Gibbs.

Dr. Edgar writes that while the engagement at Guantanamo was in progress many bullets struck the hospital tent. It was decided to start for an excavation about sixty feet away, where the hospital work could proceed under shelter from the surrounding earth.

They had gone but fifteen feet when Dr. Gibbs dropped with a bullet wound through the left temple. The ball passed transversely through the brain, coming out of the right temple. Dr. Gibbs died half an hour after receiving the wound.

He was buried in camp on the afternoon of the 12th ult.

NO WOUNDED IN FLORIDA.

Will Be Disembarked at Fort Monroe, Surgeon General Sternberg Says.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—"No arrangement between the National Government and the State of Florida has been made," said Surgeon General Sternberg of the army today, "in regard to bringing the sick and wounded from Shafter's army to the ports of that State for shipment North." The authorities, he said, were simply informed that no additional invalided soldiers would be taken there.

It never was the intention to bring them home via Florida, but the two vessels, Iroquois and Cherokee, had left Santiago with their loads of invalids before orders to the contrary could reach Gen. Shafter.

Hereafter, so far as at present contemplated, the men from the battlefield will be taken to Fort Monroe, and either left there or sent to some other general hospital for treatment. They will be met at Norfolk by the hospital train, which is comfortably arranged for transporting the sick and wounded to any hospital inland without danger and in comparative ease.

Few Wounded Now at the Front.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Scarcely a wounded man remains at the hospital headquarters here. Almost all the sufferers have been either sent North on the returning transports or have been sent aboard the hospital ship Relief, which lies off shore. It is most fortunate that the transfer was made before the rains set in, as it is difficult to provide proper shelter from the storms. A number of men sick with fever, measles, and other ailments are still here. Malarial fever continues to give the physicians trouble, but so far only one death has resulted.

Will Bring Bodies of Fish and Capron.

OFF JURAGUICITO, July 12.—Nicholas Fish will leave for the North to-morrow with the bodies of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Capt. Capron, who were killed with the Rough Riders in battle.

HEROIC TROOPER'S DEATH.

C. D. Jacob Was Shot While Carrying a Wounded Man to Safety.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—A story of heroism in the ranks has been brought out through inquiries made as to the fate of a trooper in the First Cavalry. The list of the dead sent out after the battle of El Caney included the name of C. D. Jacob. Charles D. Jacob, Jr., enlisted in Louisville. He was the only son of Charles D. Jacob, four times Mayor of this city. His parents could not believe the name in the list was that of their son, but the following telegram received to-day settles the doubt:

"Fort McPherson, Ga., July 12.

"I learn from a wounded trooper of the First Cavalry in the hospital here of the death of Charles D. Jacob, Jr., July 1, while attempting to carry First Sergt. Barry of his troop, who had been wounded by Spanish sharpshooters, out of the line of fire of the enemy.

"At the time of the death of Jacob four troops of the First Cavalry were lying concealed behind an embankment awaiting commands, about a half mile from the trochas surrounding San Juan, where were located the heavy batteries protecting the approach to Santiago, when an observation balloon settled just in rear of them and attracted the fire of the Spanish sharpshooters and light infantry. First Sergt. Barry, being upon the embankment, was wounded, and Jacob, seeing he would be killed unless promptly brought to cover, ran forward and was attempting to carry him out of the line of fire when he was struck in the head by a shrapnel and instantly killed. He also received bullet wounds.

"I have this information from several eye-witnesses, all of whom were comrades in his troop and well acquainted with him. Jacob was buried about nine miles from El Caney, between El Caney and San Juan. His grave is marked by a wooden headpost.

"E. M. HEADLEY."

THE LATE CAPT. JOHN DRUM.

Services in His Memory Held in St. Francis Xavier's Church Yesterday.

Services in memory of the late Capt. John Drum of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., were held yesterday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street. Capt. Drum was killed before Santiago, and his body is buried in Cuba. At the services yesterday the National flag concealed the catafalque from view, and the Captain's helmet, with its flowing plumes and his sword rested on the flag. Capt. Drum was formerly the military instructor at St. Francis Xavier's College, and a battalion of the cadets was present at the service in uniform. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, with Father Buell as deacon and the Rev. Walter Drum as sub-deacon. Father Drum is a son of the deceased officer. The Captain's widow, with another son and a daughter, were in the congregation. The Trustees of the Catholic Club and many of the members were present.

DEATHS AT CAMP ALGER.

Jeremiah Murphy of the First New York Volunteers Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Two privates who had been ill with fever for several weeks died to-day. They were Jeremiah Murphy, Company A, First New York, and Robert Jamison, Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

Privates George Larned, Company H, Third New York; John Stanton, Company D, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and George W. Myers, Company A, Ninth Ohio, were removed from camp to the hospital at Fort Myer suffering from fever.

Ex-Policeman Haywood Killed.

Ex-Policeman Haywood of New York, who joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was killed before Santiago last Monday. He was born in Walla Walla, Washington, and when he was eleven years old left home and went to sea. He was gradually promoted until at the age of twenty-one he became Captain of the vessel Red Wing that plied between San Francisco and Alaska and the Yukon River. Later he came to New York City, and in December, 1896, was appointed on the police force when Mr. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board. He was six feet two inches tall and was nicknamed by his fellow-policemen "Capt. Klondike." In the regiment the members rechristened him Ajax. While in New York he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Bates at 412 Pleasant Avenue. At sea Haywood was in six shipwrecks and received several medals for saving lives.

Royal Ladies Who Smoke Cigarettes.

The young Empress of Russia cannot prevent the ladies of her Court smoking, but she has begged they will not do so in her presence, wherever she may be. The Paris Liberté says the Empress Dowager, the Queen of Italy, the Queen Regent of Spain, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Roumania, and the Queen of Portugal all smoke cigarettes. The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says he knows the Queen Regent does not, and he doubts whether the Empress Dowager of Russia does. But the cigarette is now the fine lady's companion. Cigarettes are served as regularly as coffee after dinner in French houses that go in for up-to-date style. Cycling has worked with fashion. In the cycling costumes for ladies one now usually sees a pocket for the cigarette case.

BLOCKADE RUNNER WRECKED.

Ship San Domingo Reported Lost Off the Isle of Pines—Had Supplies for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. Sawyer, signal officer at Key West, has reported to the War Department that the ship San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines while trying to run the blockade. Her nationality is unknown, Capt. Sawyer reports, but he believes she was one of the vessels secured by Gen. Blanco to run the blockade and furnish food supplies to his army.

There is no record of any ship San Domingo, and it is probable the vessel is the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo, which belongs to the Compania Trasatlantica of Barcelona, whose New York agents are J. M. Ceballos & Co. The Santo Domingo, which registered 1,928 tons, was in the passenger and freight service between New York and Havana and Mexican ports. Her last voyage from New York was begun on March 20 last and the last report of her movements arrived her at Havana on April 18. Her commander was Capt. Aguirre. She was originally the British steamer Dublin Castle, and was built at Glasgow in 1877. Her hull was of iron.

THE VOICE IN THE DESERT.

The Story the Late Lieut. Ord Liked to Tell to His Friends.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just at present the men most talked about in Cincinnati are the officers of the Sixth Infantry who went down before the awful rain of Spanish bullets at Santiago, and to many of their friends who were accustomed to meet them at the Gibson House, which was the headquarters of the officers when on this side of the river, it seems hard to realize that several of the best ones are dead. Lieut. J. G. Ord's death has occasioned particular regret. He made warm friends and kept them. A good story teller, warm hearted and generous, he was always a welcome addition to any of the parties that gathered in the café.

A party of men who had known him well were sitting at the same table at which the dead Lieutenant usually sat, talking of his fate and expressing regret. It was at that very table that Ord told the story of one of his most singular experiences on the plains.

He was the son of Gen. Ord of the regular army, and wished to adopt the profession of arms, but was unable to get an appointment to West Point. He enlisted in the ranks and won his commission in that way. As a cavalryman he had a great many adventures, serving in a number of Indian campaigns, and he used to love to tell about them.

It was when he was a Sergeant and was with Gen. Miles in the campaign against Geronimo that he was detailed to carry dispatches from Miles to one of the officers commanding a body of troops that had been stationed miles away to head off the Indians' retreat. The assignment meant that he must ride miles across the desert, and run a chance of being caught by the Apaches, but he seemed delighted when he was selected.

Just as sundown came he mounted his horse and started on his dangerous mission. He rode until midnight over the seemingly endless, arid tract. Suddenly he heard what he thought was a human voice; then he thought it was only the crunching of the sand as his horse's hoofs sank into it. He rode on a little further, and still he thought he could hear the voice. Stopping his horse, he dismounted and listened.

Sure enough it was a voice. Taking off the blue flannel army shirt that he wore he tore it into strips, with which he wrapped the hoofs of his horse in order that the sand would not crunch when the animal walked, and started cautiously toward the sound, which was barely audible and nearly a mile away.

Leading his horse, and with his carbine ready for instant action, he started ahead, and as he came nearer he could understand that the owner of the voice was singing. Working nearer and nearer he was able to distinguish the words, and fancy his surprise when his ear caught the words of "Oh, How I Love Jesus." Out in the middle of the desert, miles from any white man, the words of the song floated to him clear and strong. At first he thought that he had the fever that comes to men when they ride too far without rest over the sand, but there could be no mistaking the song; it was no delusion, it was real.

Ord suspected some Apache ruse, and, hobbling his horse, started to crawl toward the spot where the song came from. Throwing himself flat he worked his way along behind cactus and other bushes until he was within a short distance of the spot. All the time the singer kept up, but it was evident the singer was not familiar with the song. All that he sang were the few words of the chorus, "Oh, How I Love Jesus," continually repeating them.

After crawling for more than an hour Ord came to where he could see that the singer was an Apache, sitting in the middle of some cactus bushes. For a long time Ord watched him, and all the time the Indian kept repeating at the top of his voice, "Oh, How I Love Jesus." Finally when he became satisfied that the Indian was alone Ord covered him with his carbine and rushed at him, ordering him to surrender. The Apache threw up both hands and made the sign of peace, continuing to sing "Oh, How I Love Jesus."

The Lieutenant took the Indian back to Gen. Miles's camp, where it was learned through the interpreter that he had been sent out by one of the Apache chiefs to say that the Indians were ready to treat for peace. He was the only Indian in that party who could speak a word of English, and all that he could say was "Oh, How I Love Jesus," which he had learned from a missionary. Hence he was sent out to meet the white men, and, sitting in the desert, growled forth the few words he knew until Ord came along. The Lieutenant used to say that he had had many singular experiences on the plains, but that he never before or after felt the sensation he did when riding along through the country of the most desperate Indians in the West he heard these few words of the sacred song.

A PUZZLER FOR ZOLA.

An Ingenuous German Maid Asks His Advice About Reading His Books.

From The London Telegraph.

M. Zola has probably received many curious communications in his time; but we may well doubt whether he has any other letter among his papers to compare with that which he is said to have received the other day from a German young lady who had just left school, and was being "finished" before "coming out." This Teutonic ingénue appears to be much exercised in her mind as to the works of fiction which she might, with safety and propriety, put into her own hands, and conceived the ingenious idea of soliciting guidance in the matter from leading novelists themselves. Among others she appealed to Gerhard Hauptman, Ibsen, and Zola, addressing to each of them the question: "Which of your works is suitable for young ladies to read?" The answers of the two former distinguished writers are not recorded, but whatever they were they could hardly have been more concise and judicious than that of the third. "Young ladies," wrote M. Zola, "ought to read only that which their parents allow them to read. An author has no right to specify to them which of his books they should or should not be permitted to peruse." The happy thought of consulting her parents had either never occurred to this very up-to-date damsel, or had suggested itself only to be rejected with good-humored contempt, and the novelist's well-deserved rebuke will, no doubt, fail to affect her in the smallest degree. We are familiar enough with this type of young woman in our own country, but we did not know that they grew them so "emancipated" in Germany. Perhaps, however, she is to be explained by consideration of certain other characteristics of that great and profoundly introspective nation.

In England we should be apt to think that a girl who was so alive—so wideawake, in fact—to the dangers threatening her virginal innocence from a too promiscuous course of reading could not really be quite so innocent as she would fain appear. But in a land of metaphysicians no doubt the case is different. The "I—by myself—I" of this thoughtful maiden is evidently able to divide itself into subject and object, so as to allow her, in the character of the vigilant guardian of her own mental purity, to contemplate herself in the character of the Young Person. One thing, however, is clear, that whether she performs this feat of abstraction or not, her father and mother are "not in it." And that alone is sufficiently remarkable in a country which has commonly been regarded as the very home of submissive and "domesticated" femininity—where the whole object of a girl's educational training is to rear her for a meek and self-effacing Hausfrau. What sort of a Hausfrau will this young lady develop into, we wonder, and what will become of the Fatherland if the type to which she belongs should multiply and become universal? The very question seems to contain all the requisite material for an impassioned speech from the Emperor Wil-

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Additional Supplies of Food and Clothing to be Sent to the Various Camps.

SOLDIERS ARE APPRECIATIVE

Many Letters Received Expressing Thanks—Eight Hundred More Tons of Ice to be Sent Forward—More Contributions.

The Committee on Supplies of the Red Cross met yesterday morning at 552 Broadway. There was a large attendance from the various auxiliaries, and a report was had from each one represented. Mrs. Marquand reported great enthusiasm among the members of the Northern Westchester auxiliaries. She turned over eighty-two cases of groceries from Auxiliary No. 22 of Westchester County.

Mrs. Cowles of the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society reported that they had collected $62,704.71, of which amount $5,427.50 had been received since July 5. The contributors were:

E. Holman, H. B. Hollins & Co., Mrs. George W. Kemp, H. D. Lyman, Mrs. Wilhelmus Mynderse, the Orange Auxiliary, Miss M. E. Pierce, Miss Margaret Reilly, H. Schreiber, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Miss Lucy Schwab, Charles Scribner, Miss C. W. Tillinghast, T. S. Vaentine, Mrs. Bourne, Miss Estelle Blaney, George H. Bend, W. F. Buckley, Mrs. D. W. Burnham, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., William E. Baker, John L. Cobb, James H. Cobb, Miss Adelaide Cobb, Miss Mary E. Cornell, Mrs. George Enger, Miss Reicher Emerson, Charles W. Gould, J. Gladding, Mme. Grand d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hitch, Hermann, Aukom & Co., and F. Hutchinson.

The committee decided to ship to-day one dozen cases of groceries and two cases of clothing to the Twelfth Regiment camp at Chickamauga. They decided also to send 100 cases of food and clothing to the various camps within the next few days. The second shipment of 800 tons of ice will be made the first of next week. This lot will go direct to the blockading squadron off Havana.

Letters received by several members from men in camp were read. In each instance the writer spoke in praise of the work being done by the Red Cross in the various camps.

Two hundred cots sent by Auxiliary No. 5 are being fitted out with blankets, sheets, pillows, &c., to be shipped. A dozen or more cases of goods were received yesterday. These consignments came from all parts of the United States, and consist of articles likely to be needed in the camp or hospital. An electric fan was among the articles received yesterday. There are now forty-eight auxiliaries throughout the United States.

RED CROSS FLAG A TARGET.

Spaniards Delight in Firing on Wounded Men and Surgeons.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 13.—Major Nancrede, Chief Surgeon of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, is in charge of the wounded here. He is outspoken in his denunciation of Spanish barbarity in firing on American field hospitals. Men in litters being borne to the rear, he says, were repeatedly killed before his eyes.

The Spanish artillery delighted to drop shells into our hospital, and several surgeon's were killed while dressing the men's wounds. The Red Cross flag but serves as a target for Spanish gunners, the Surgeon says. The wounded men were transferred from the transport to the field hospital this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Available Funds in the Treasury Will Be Soon Exhausted.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and discussed the war situation, with reference to the work demanded of the Red Cross. The Treasurer's report showed that the total sum collected by this committee was $98,444.43, of which only $17,847.19 remains. The large number of demands being made upon the committee will, it was said, soon exhaust the funds, unless the treasury is replenished by public-spirited citizens. President Wardwell is endeavoring to arrange with the Red Cross Committee of Philadelphia to bear the expenses of the ship Red Cross.

The committee has ordered forty mules, with necessary forage, tents, &c., sent from New Orleans to be used in hauling supplies from Cuban seaport towns, inland. The money to pay for these purchases will be furnished by the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society.

Letters are being received from various sections of the country asking if shipments cannot be made direct to regiments, instead of being sent to the Red Cross committee in this city for distribution. The Executive Committee desires all goods to be shipped through the committee, because the committee has agents stationed at every encampment, who will distribute the supplies or forward them if troops have been ordered elsewhere before the goods reach the point of first consignment. The committee wishes the public to understand also that the Red Cross is a neutral organization, intended to help all soldiers alike.

ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

$4,500 Received for the Second Cargo of Ice to be Sent to Cuba.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Ice Plant Auxiliary met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Leverich, 30 East Sixtieth Street. The sum of $4,500 was received from Mrs. Alfred C. Clark to pay for the second cargo of ice to be sent to Cuba next week. The steamer is now in the Kennebec River, being fitted out for her journey. The sum of $283 was received as the proceeds of an entertainment given by the young ladies of Garrison-on-the-Hudson; the First Junior Branch Auxiliary sent in $70, and little Miss Susan Street of Seabright, N. J., gave $100. The sum of $2,300 was reported collected by the chain letter started by Miss Natalie Schenck, and the letter was ordered to be called in.

A letter received from Dr. Alexander Kent stated that five tons of ice are being distributed daily among the camps and hospitals around Jacksonville.

This auxiliary reserves the right to transfer any portion of its funds to any other branch of the Red Cross work when such action is approved by the National Relief Committee and the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Many Generous Sums Sent to the National Relief Committee.

Contributions to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee were received yesterday as follows:

Mrs. Joanna H. H. Ten Broeck, Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I., $25; Master Morgan Belmont, Blemton Manor, Hempstead, L. I., $5; Mrs. Phebe J. Walther, Stockholm, N. J., $10; Miss Josephine Walther, Stockholm, N. J., $500; Mrs. Samuel Dana Kittredge, 40 West Forty-fifth Street, $5; Mrs. M. E. Palmer, Sharon, Conn., $25; Charles P. Noyes, 66 Broadway, $50; Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas, President, proceeds of lawn party given by Nathan Hale Red Cross Auxiliary, Bound Brook, N. J., $74; Mrs. J. Montfort Schley, 628 Fifth Avenue, $25; Miss A. T. Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, $250; Miss L. P. Morgan, 218 Madison Avenue, $250; Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co., 66 and 68 Broad Street, $250; Messrs. Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, $250; G. L. Rives, 32 Nassau Street, $100; Amagansett, $6; Mrs. J. T. Draper, 357 Lexington Avenue, $5; F. W. Judge, for Calvary Baptist Church, Brooklyn, $13.03; Edward Sheldon, 45 Wall Street, $100; the Sheffield Farms Company, 1,026 Sixth Avenue, $10; Morewood & Co., 71 South Street, $100; Miss Elizabeth C. Hebert, Chairman Auxiliary No. 12, Seabright, N. J., $815; Miss Sara B. Huntington, Treasurer, Hartford Red Cross Auxiliary, $25; Miss Laura C. Sheldon, 47 Fulton Street, Auburn, N. Y., $5; "G. G. V.," $85; Moran Brothers, 54 William Street, $50; Graham F. Blandy, 16 and 18 Broad Street, $25; The Angle Lamp Company, 76 Park Place, $10; William A. Holliday, Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, Vt., $25; South Congregational Sunday School, George S. Watrous, Treasurer, Brooklyn, $11.50; Elmer C. Sherman, Superintendent Collection from Public Schools of Essex County, N. J., $33.47; Mrs. S. P. Wisner, Robin Bras, Warwick, N. Y., $100; Mrs. M. Corey Keach, 5 Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., $5; W. M. Kendall, 31 East Twenty-eighth Street, $10; James A. Hearn & Co., 24 West Fourteenth Street, $250.

New Auxiliaries Organized.

The Women's Committee on Auxiliaries met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Butler Duncan, 1 Fifth Avenue. Eight new auxiliaries were reported organized since the last meeting, as follows: New Canaan, Mrs. Willard Parker, President; Flatbush, Mrs. Cornelius L. Wells, President; Far Rockaway, Mrs. Alexander Stevens, President; First Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles Mason, President; Nassau County, Mrs. Valentine Mott, President; two at Glen Cove, L. I., with Mrs. John E. Leech and Mrs. Zabriskie as Presidents, and one at Colorado Springs, Col.

Vessels in West Indian Waters.

Capt. Fraser of the steamship Jason, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, reported that on July 7, he spoke the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, bound from Port Antonio to Santiago, all well on board. At 3 o'clock next morning, twenty miles north of Cape Maysi the Jason met a United States fleet of transports with all lights out. The gunboat Machias overhauled the Jason, and, after an examination of her papers, the Jason was allowed to proceed. On July 9 the Jason passed what she believed to be the St. Paul steering south and steaming at full speed.

Two Benefit Entertainments.

The South Hampton Branch of the Ice Plant Auxiliary will give an entertainment on the evening of the 22d. An entertainment will also be given at the residence of Mrs. Clarence Whitney, on the evening of the 23d. Both will be for the benefit of the Red Cross relief work.

SOLDIER'S SUDDEN MARRIAGE.

Left Ranks When He Spied His Sweetheart and Went to a Justice.

When Alfred Forensen of Company D, of the companies recruited from the Fourth Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, in Jersey City, was marching from the armory with his company Tuesday afternoon to take the train to Sea Girt, he saw his sweetheart, Miss Alevia Andersen, waving her handkerchief to him in Mercer Street, near Barrow. He slipped from the ranks and asked her to end their engagement by an immediate marriage. They went to the office of Justice Jarecki and were married. When the ceremony was finished Forensen, accompanied by his bride, boarded a car and reached the station in time to go on with his company.

REBUKE FOR PROF. NORTON.

Senator Hoar Scores the Harvard Instructor for Recent Utterances.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13.—The sixth annual session of the Clark University Summer School was opened to-day with an address by Senator Hoar on "Americanism and American Honor." The Senator said, among other things:

"A few discordant and jarring notes are heard at home. I see that Prof. Norton of Harvard is quoted as telling the youth of the university that 'it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling. They have acquired a varnish of civilized life, but their natures have not been refined.'

"Poor Prof. Norton! Color-blind and music-deaf! At this day, when the North and the South are coming together, when Mother England is learning to know her daughter and to love her again, he says that it is characteristic of the American people to be trifling, and that he feels, with Horace Walpole, that he should be proud of his country if it were not for his countrymen.

"Heaven knows that I do not say this from any desire to inflict pain. But it is due to the youth of the country, it is due to Harvard, that somebody shall say this: If such utterances are to go unreproved from our foremost university, manhood and courage and honor will follow athletics to Yale, or will follow classical learning to the English Cambridge."

BRYAN'S REGIMENT MUSTERED IN

Third Nebraska Volunteers to be Ordered to Gen. Lee's Corps.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night received the following telegram from William Jennings Bryan:

Omaha, Neb., July 13.

Adjutant General United States Army,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that I was mustered into the service to-day and await orders. The command will be uniformed, equipped, and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieut. Duff, mustering officer, and Lieut. Morgan, Acting Quartermaster.

BRYAN,
Colonel Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

As soon as Col. Bryan's regiment is ready to move it will be ordered to join Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's corps—the Seventh—on the east coast of Florida.

A PARSON'S LIQUOR BUSINESS.

What His Experience Taught Him About Managing It, and About License Laws.

From The London News.

The Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, yesterday told the Licensing Commission his experience as sole trustee of a beer shop under the will of the former rector, who left it to the parish. When witness became rector he was sorely exercised as to whether he ought to keep the public house open; but, feeling that if he closed the house another might be opened over which he would be unable to exercise any control, he came to the conclusion that it would be better for the parish if he ran the house himself, and consequently for the last twenty-two years he had done so. He attached the greatest importance to the sale of wholesome beer. Complaints as to adulteration, he believed, were fewer to-day than twenty years ago, and this, he thought, was because great care had been taken in respect of the men put into the houses. Drunkenness in his village had been reduced to a minimum. The man he put in to manage the house was generally his coachman or his gardener—one of his own servants. The manager was allowed the profits on mineral waters and eatables sold, but not on beer. No spirits were served. As a consequence of his refusal to sell spirits he was of opinion that spirit drinking among women had practically been abolished. The profits of the undertaking nearly all went to the parish in some shape or another. One thing was the provision of a "harvest home" feast, which was enjoyed very much. The turnover would be about £400 annually, and the net profit would be about £30, which went to the parish. The house was kept open for about six hours on Sunday—the usual public-house hours—and he thought it was much too long sometimes. In his opinion the local authorities should be given the control of public houses on the Gothenburg system or something similar. He would lay down the broad principles in an act of Parliament and let the local authorities apply them as they liked—go in for prohibition, if they chose. They would soon learn what was best by experiment. He would, however, have licenses reduced in number immediately by one-half or one-third, and provide compensation to respectable publicans out of the profits of the remaining houses. The important thing was that managers should not have an interest in the sale of drink. As to the profits after the compensation had been paid, he would give them to the hospitals.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—564 West Thirty-fourth Street, James McLane; damage slight.
8:50 A. M.—28 Downing Street, unknown; no damage.
2:15 P. M.—34 Canal Street, E. Goodman; damage slight.
4:15 P. M.—5 North William Street, Herman Behlm & Son; no damage.
6 P. M.—247 Centre Street, Eureka Medal Works; damage, $100.
9:30 P. M.—731 Tremont Avenue, Michael Nicola; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13.—Fire destroyed seven business houses in Murfreesborough to-day, causing losses estimated at more than $100,000. Those burned out are: C. H. Byrne, hardware, loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,000; Maney & Avent, drugs, loss, $4,000; covered by insurance; W. B. Hook & Co., furniture, loss, $3,000, covered by insurance; Smith & Carson, dry goods and shoes, loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000; P. H. Kerr, druggists, loss, $6,000; insurance, $5,000; T. Tobias & Co., loss, $35,000; insurance, $24,500.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

ASTOR—Dr. W. H. Allen, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, Boston.

EVERETT—C. Mellen Tyler, Cornell University, Ithaca.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States.

GILSEY—George Spencer, City of Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Judge John Woodward, Jamestown, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Virginia; R. R. Cable, President Rock Island Railway, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator F. M. Pomeroy, Auburn, N. Y.; ex-Senator Jonathan Chace, Rhode Island.

NETHERLAND—William A. Crawford, Scranton, Penn.

PARK AVENUE—Payton Van Rensselaer, Stockbridge, Mass.

WALDORF—E. Brusewitz, London; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Allen, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allen, dry goods; Everett House.
Anthony, Cowell & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. S. Anthony, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and fancy goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions, 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bischoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks and suits; Holland House.
Braman, C. L., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions and fancy goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Cook, Smith & Felder, Jackson, Mich.; E. L. Smith, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Fisher, silks, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Clark & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Fowler, E. S., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Fowler, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Green, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods; 57 White Street.
Greene, L. E., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Greene, millinery; Holland House.
Herman, J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Herman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; L. Price, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Haas & Snyder, Shamokin, Penn.; D. G. Snyder, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hynds, J. G., Manufacturing Company, Gainesville, Ga.; J. M. Hynds, dry goods; J. A. Smith, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Kleinhaus, F., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Kleinhaus, woolens; Holland House.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods, 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general dry goods, 224 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Martin & Nemeth, Hazleton, Penn.; J. Nemeth, clothing and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Stern, woolens, 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.
McAuslan, J. W., Company, The, Burlington, Vt.; J. E. Fraser, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Mosenfelder & Co., Davenport, Iowa; E. Mosenfelder, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Palace Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Simon, clothing; A. E. Lindquist, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.
Parker, Bridget, & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Robertson & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. L. Robertson, carpets; Grand Union Hotel.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; Hoffman House.
Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; E. Knight, notions and fancy goods, 622 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Silverman, C., Des Moines, Iowa; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Straus, H., Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Dumer, shoes, 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Simon & Mosenfelder, Rock Island, Ill.; J. S. Mosenfelder, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Snellenberg, D., Wilmington, Del.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Weinberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, housefurnishing goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Wurzberger, H., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; D. Wurzberger, notions and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsburg, Penn.; J. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. Crabbe, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Wainstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, domestics, dress goods, carpets, and cloaks, 274 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Freund, clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Ackerland, woolens, 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Foreclosure.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Proceedings were entered in the United States Circuit Court to-day to foreclose mortgages against the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad aggregating $8,000,000, and asking for the sale of the road to satisfy the claim. Failure to pay interest is alleged. The Central Trust Company of New York is the complainant.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

Executive officers of the railroad lines embraced in the Southwestern Freight Bureau will meet at the Holland House in this city to-day for the purpose of trying to bring about the restoration of the rates in effect before the rate war in July, 1897.

Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad has sent to Gov. Adams of Colorado a statement urging a higher taxation of mining properties and a lower taxation of railroads. Mr. Trumbull says that his road alone pays State taxes on $5,000,000 annually, while the entire mining properties of the State were assessed at only $7,000,000.

The sale of $3,500,000 of Atchison general mortgage bonds to a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Speyer & Co. was announced yesterday, at a price said to approximate the present market price of the bonds. The proceeds of this sale are to reimburse the Atchison treasury for cash expenditures heretofore made, and against which bonds are reserved to be issued, including equipment bonds paid, completion of Atlantic and Pacific purchase, improvements on the Santa Fé Pacific since July 1, 1897, and improvements upon the other system lines during the calendar year 1897.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises....4:40	Sun sets....7:30	Moon rises..12:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:21	Gov. Isl'd	5:01	H. Gate	6:50
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:33	Gov. Isl'd	5:14	H. Gate	7:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 14.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 15.		
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hillary, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 16.		
Arecuna, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Athos, Kingston, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
beg to announce that their collection of
CUPS and TROPHIES
is this year larger than ever, and includes many unique pieces suitable for prizes in Golf and other athletic contests, and in yachting.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Hekla, Christiansand, July 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Hindoo, Hull, June 25.
Liverno, Hamburg, June 24.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 8.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 29.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
British King, Antwerp, July 2.
Chesapeake, London, July 3.
Linda, Gibraltar, July 2.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 13.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 3.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 10.
La Navarre, Havre, July 9.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, July 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 7.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

America, London, July 6.
Boadicea, London, July 7.
Chester, Southampton, July 9.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 8.
El Norte, New Orleans, July 13.
Manitoba, London, July 7.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, July 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

Altai, Port Limon, July 12.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 9.
Holstein, Jamaica, July 13.

Arrived—Wednesday, July 13.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow July 2 and Moville 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 12th.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Lund, Stettin June 22, Copenhagen 25, and Leith 29, with mdse. to Furness, Withey & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Reported south of the Highlands at 6:25 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Frazer, Montego Bay, &c., July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampo, Port Antonio July 6 and Port Maria 7, with fruit and passenger to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Aux Cayes, &c., June 30, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 12th.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, Leith June 24 and Dundee 28, with mdse. and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M.—Wind north, blowing a light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Naparima, (Br.,) for Tampa.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for St. Croix, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Patria, (Fr.,) for Naples and Marseilles.
Anchored off Clifton at 7:10 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 13.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, arr. at Bremen from New York via Southampton yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:32 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, arr. at Glasgow from New York to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, Calcutta for New York, arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS Hurona, (Br.,) Capt. Dorwood, sld. from Shields for New York July 11.

SS Ramleh, (Br.,) Capt. Busting, sld. from Shields for New York July 11.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, sld. from Shields for New York July 11.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York July 11.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco July 11.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, arr. at Singapore from New York to-day.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Keiterer, New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Hannah M. Bell, (Br.,) Marseilles for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, Yokohama for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournie, Marseilles and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, New York for Christiansand and Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne to-day.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, from Para, sld. from Barbados for New York July 11.

SS Laurelwood, (Nor.,) Capt. Nicholson, sld. from Huelva for New York July 7.

Spoken.

Bark Amazon, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken June 28 in lat. 41, long. 38.

Miscellaneous.

PERNAMBUCO, July 13.—It is reported that the American bark James H. Hamlen, Capt. Oakes, from Portland, Me., May 6 for Buenos Ayres, is at Natal, Brazil, with her rudder gone.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol, which sailed last night, was anchored in the Lower Bay at 6:31 A. M.

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye
The Choicest Whiskey
For Club, Family and Medicinal Use......

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit:
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream are manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., who has made the skin and complexion a study for over 26 years. A sample of each for 20 cents.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

Wanamaker's

The Summer Cooking School at 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. each day.

It is getting along toward the end of the week. Want a bicycle? You can get the Continental on payment of $5 a month, the Humber for $10 a month, and the Rodman for $20 outright. There are no better wheels at their prices in the whole world, and that's a strong statement, but true.

In Ample Time

This is the time of year when the patient waiter for bargains receives her reward. Down come the prices on the high-class dress goods, in company with the cottons and medium-priced fabrics of which we have already told you.

Too late? Not at all. It is late for us, of course, and hence the reductions. For you there is ample time to get the full worth of the goods.

Here's the story, told mostly in figures. The reductions are eloquent enough. There is little need of further comment:

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $3.50—All-wool colored Grenadine, with bayadere silk plaits in black, on grounds of gray, cardinal, olive, brown or cadet blue.

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $3—Silk-and-wool check Grenadine, in combinations of white with navy blue, cadet blue, gray, castor or reseda.

At $1.50 yd., reduced from $2.75—Self-colored silk plaid Grenadine, in bluet, reseda or heliotrope.

At $1.75 yd., reduced from $3.50—Self-colored bayadere silk stripe Grenadine.

At $1.75 yd., reduced from $3—Self-colored silk stripe Grenadine, in gray, Yale blue and reseda.

Rotunda.

Summer Dresses for Home Wear PRETTY, cool dresses of percales and chambray, well and attractively made in newest styles. Out of the great assortment, a few are selected to show the range of prices—they're very reasonable.

At $1—Of figured cambric; pointed yoke front and back; full front; waist lined throughout; full skirt.

At $1.75—Of striped percales, in green, pink or blue; round yoke front and back, finished with five rows of braid; collar and sleeves also braid trimmed; wide skirt.

At $2.25—Of pink-and-white or blue-and-white striped chambray; full front, yoke back, with three box plaits; yoke coming over shoulders; collar sleeves, yoke and plait finished with cording; full skirt.

Second Floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Lawn Mower COOL weather and wet, these last few days,—good weather for grass as perhaps your lawn shows.

The Wanamaker Lawn mower will shave it closely, smoothly and, above all, easily. It is really an easy-running machine,—not the kind the joke-makers flaunt at.

The Empire is a good mower too;—not quite in the class with the other, but something cheaper. Both are guaranteed.

WANAMAKER LAWN-MOWERS
10-in., $2.25 12-in. $2.50 14-in., $2.75
16-in., $3 18-in., $3.25
EMPIRE LAWN-MOWERS
10-in., $1.45 14-in., $1.90
16-in., $2.15 18-in., $2.40

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO EXTEND WEATHER SERVICE.

Government Will at Once Send Observers to Points Around the Caribbean Sea.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The most radical extension of the weather service yet made will be operated immediately by this Government by the establishment of a complete system of weather stations on the Caribbean Sea for the benefit of all nations whose interests lie in that region. Ten or twelve new stations will be organized, and the corps to commence the new service and man the stations will be dispatched to the field in a few days. The following have been selected for these important posts:

In Charge—Profs. Park Merrill of the Weather Bureau, Washington, and W. B. Stockman of the Cleveland (Ohio) office.

Local Officials—Franklin G. Tingley of Indiana, John W. Towers of this city, Thomas Crawford of Jacksonville, Fla.; Frank A. Davis of Philadelphia, Louis Dorman of Pittsburg, and John M. Ryker of Galveston, or twelve new stations will be organized. All are to be trained observers and are to be taken exclusively from the present service. While under the general supervision of Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau, there will be a central station situated probably at Kingston, Jamaica, but possibly either at Santiago or Guantanamo, Cuba, instead, which will constitute the headquarters, and Messrs. Morrill and Stockman will be in direct control. There are three stations now in operation—Havana, with which weather warnings are even now exchanged every day between the two countries, surprising as it may seem, and Kingston and St. Thomas. The location of the new stations is contemplated to include Barranquilla, Colombia; St. Kitt's, (southeast of St. Thomas;) Trinidad, Curacao, Martinique, San Domingo, and the Barbados. There will be several stations on the north coast of South America.

It has been found that tornadoes, which are especially to be looked for, beginning around the equator, frequently either cut a slice off the corner of South America in their progress north or cut over past the Windward Islands, in either of which directions the earliest information will be secured by the new service and rushed ahead with a gain of many hours over the relatively slow-moving storms, whose course of invasion in the next twenty-four hours could be easily defined in quick telegraphic warnings.

Reports, forecasts, and warnings will be regularly issued from all these stations through the central station to the bureau in Washington and thence wired from here generally, and vice versa. Those in charge of the central office, seeing symptoms of a tornado about the Barbadoes or Trinidad, will be empowered to order the observers at the points involved to send reports at intervals of two hours or so for the benefit of the commercial interests.

The weather authorities explain that the service is aimed at the future great commerce expected to be built up there.

Hawaiian Commission to Sail Aug. 10.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—D. A. N. Ray, Clerk of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, has been appointed executive officer of the Hawaiian Commission. The commission now expects to sail on the Oceanic Line steamer Alameda Aug. 10.

TEXT OF THE ELECTION BILL

New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties in Metropolitan District.

ACT TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

Governor to Appoint a State Superintendent, Who Is to Appoint Not More Than 300 Deputies from Each Political Party.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Metropolitan Elections District bill, in the form that it is to be passed by the Legislature, was presented to the Senate this afternoon by Senator Wray, acting Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The text of the bill follows:

An act to create a Metropolitan Elections District; provide for the appointment of a State Superintendent therein and to prescribe his powers and duties.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester are hereby constituted a Metropolitan Elections District for the purpose of all elections for State officers hereafter to be held therein.

Sec. 2. The Governor, within ten days after this act takes effect, shall appoint an officer, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as "The State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District." He shall be a resident of one of the aforesaid counties and shall hold office for the term ending Dec. 31, 1902. His successor shall be appointed for the full term of four years, and all terms shall expire on the thirty-first day of December. Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term. Such Superintendent may be removed from office in the same manner as a Sheriff. He may appoint a Chief Deputy without nomination, a clerk and a stenographer, and remove them at pleasure.

Powers of the Superintendent.

Sec. 3. Such State Superintendent of Elections and each deputy appointed by him shall possess and exercise all the powers vested in a Sheriff as a conservator of the peace, either by statute or common law.

Sec. 4. Such Superintendent may appoint not exceeding 600 Deputy Superintendents of the Elections for the Metropolitan elections district for service in the counties mentioned in the first section of this act, and administer to them the oath of office. On or before the 15th day af August said State Superintendent shall notify the Chairman of each County Committee representing a political party in such county in said metropolitan elections district entitled to representation in local election boards therein, that each such party is entitled to nominate one-half the number of deputies to be appointed, and shall in such notification specify the number to be nominated by the party so notified, and that written nominations for such appointment will be received by him on or before a specified date. A Deputy State Superintendent must possess the qualifications of election officers required by the election law, except that he need not be a resident of the election district in which he serves. Each such Chairman of a County Committee may present to the State Superintendent a list containing twice the number of names specified in the notice given by the Superintendent to the said Chairman, and appointments shall be made from such lists. One-half of the appointments so made shall be made from each of the parties making such nomination, provided, however, that all persons so appointed shall possess the qualifications required by law. If nominations are not made, or if any of the persons nominated by such committees do not possess the required qualifications, the State Superintendent shall appoint such deputies from members of the party entitled to nominate the same, without nomination. The term of office of a Deputy Superintendent appointed under this section shall expire on the 31st day of December of the calendar year in which he is appointed.

May Appoint Deputies at Pleasure.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent, whenever he deems it necessary, may appoint without nomination and at pleasure remove not more than 100 additional deputies, to be employed by him in enforcing the provisions of this act. Deputies appointed under this section shall not be entitled to attend at the polling places on election day, but in all other respects possess the same powers and are charged with the same duties as other deputies appointed under this act.

Sec. 6. All deputies appointed under this act shall be subject to the direction and control of the State Superintendent, and he may assign them to any election district in the metropolitan district. Such deputies, when directed by the State Superintendent or on their own motion or on complaint of any citizen of the State, may:

1. Investigate all questions relating to the registration of voters, and for that purpose shall have power to visit and inspect any house, dwelling, building, inn, lodging house, or hotel within the metropolitan district, and interrogate any inmate, house dweller, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor, or landlord thereof, or therein, as to any person or persons residing, or claiming to reside, therein or thereat.

Deputies May Make Arrests.

2. Arrest any person without warrant who in his presence violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of the election law or the Penal Code relating to crimes against the elective franchise.

3. Execute warrants of arrest and take into custody the person or persons named in such process.

4. Inspect and copy any books, records, papers, or documents relating to or affecting the registration of electors at the election.

5. Require any lodging-house keeper, landlord, or proprietor to exhibit his register of the lodgers therein at any time to such deputy.

Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish any information required or authorized by this section, or to exhibit records, papers, or documents herein authorized to be inspected or which are required to be exhibited, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. The State Superintendent or any deputy may call on any person to assist him in the performance of his duty, and he may also call on any public officer, who, by himself or his assistants, deputies, or subordinates, shall render such assistance as may be required. Any person, public officer, deputy, or subordinate who shall fail on demand by the State Superintendent or by any deputy to render such aid and assistance in the performance of his duty as he shall demand, or who shall willfully hinder or delay, or attempt to hinder or delay such Superintendent or deputy in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment in a State prison for a period of not more than three years, and if a public officer, shall, in addition to such imprisonment, forfeit his office. A member of a uniformed police force shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a public officer.

Must Be at Polling Places.

Section 8. The State Superintendent may attend at any election, and each Deputy Superintendent on election day shall attend the election at the polling place to which he is assigned. The State Superintendent shall assign an equal number of deputies from each of the parties entitled to nominate Deputy Superintendents at every polling place where such deputies are assigned by him. The State Superintendent and each deputy shall be admitted at any time within any polling place, and within the guard-rails thereof. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and of each deputy present at the election to preserve order and arrest any person violating or attempting to violate the election law or any provision of the Penal Code relating to the elective franchise.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of every proprietor, lessee, or keeper of a lodging house in the Metropolitan Elections District to make a sworn daily report, beginning thirty days before the election next ensuing, to the Superintendent of Metropolitan Elections, to and including the day prior to the day of such election, which report shall contain the names of the lodgers therein during the twenty-four hours preceding the making of such return, and such other facts regarding them as is now required by law to be stated in the sworn fortnightly return of such lodging house proprietor, lessee, or keeper, to the local Board of Health in cities of the first class. Any such proprietor, lessee, or keeper who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100, for each such violation.

Must Make Registration Lists.

Sec. 10.—In any city within the metropolitan district the Board of Inspectors of each election district shall immediately at the close of each day of registration make and complete one list of all persons enrolled in their respective districts in the numerical order of the streets and numbers thereof, which list shall be signed and certified by the Board of Inspectors. Such list shall be delivered forthwith by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors to the State Superintendent of Elections at his office.

Sec. 11.—The State Superintendent of Elections may remove at any time for cause a deputy appointed by him, and shall employ in his place a member of the same political party, which appointment shall be made in the same manner as the original appointment. This section shall not apply to the Chief Deputy Superintendent.

Salaries of Officers.

Sec. 12.—The annual salary of the State Superintendent of Elections shall be $5,000, of his Chief Deputy $3,500, of the clerk $1,500, and of the stenographer $1,200, payable monthly. Each deputy, except the Chief, shall receive $5 for each day's service, not exceeding forty days prior to and including election day for any one election, to be paid on the certificate of the Superintendent or Chief Deputy. All salaries and other compensation provided by this section shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller. The State Superintendent may provide an office for his use, and furnish it with needed furniture, stationery, and supplies, and expend for such purpose and for his disbursements and expenses in discharging his duty and in carrying out the provisions of this act not exceeding $7,000 each year, to be paid by the State Treasurer on the audit and warrant of the Controller.

Sec. 13.—The State Superintendent of Elections shall annually, in the month of December, file with the Governor a report showing the names and residences of the persons appointed by him as deputies during the year, the number of days each has served, the compensation certified by each, the number of arrests made for violation of election law or Penal Code, the names of the persons arrested, the nature of the offense charged, the disposition thereof, and any other facts in relation to the administration of his office which the State Superintendent may deem proper, or which may be required by the Governor. He shall make such rules for the control and conduct of his deputies as he may deem advisable, not in conflict with law.

Sec. 14.—All acts and parts of acts, general, local, or special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Edenia
Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

LEGISLATURE HARD AT WORK.

Senate Passes the War Appropriation Bill Unanimously—Elections Bill Introduced.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Legislature is making good progress in the task set before it. The Senate to-day unanimously passed the War Appropriation bill and has the Election bill in shape for discussion to-morrow. The House could not do much to-day because nothing was ready to be done.

The most important of the three subjects to be considered at this session, the metropolitan election, crystallized into a bill which was introduced in the Senate this afternoon, although the final form the bill is to take has not yet been determined on. Legislators are in conference with the Governor on the advisability of so changing the bill that it will apply only to New York City. Much doubt has been expressed as to its constitutionality if Westchester County is included in the election district. If it is made to apply only to New York City it will have to go to Mayor Van Wyck and the Legislature will take a recess while he is passing on it.

The Brooklyn Republican members, through Assemblyman Brennan, submitted to the sub-committee of the Assembly which was delegated to draw up the bill a plan for absolute bi-partisan control of elections. Briefly described, it provided for the creation of a metropolitan election district similar to the one proposed in the bill agreed upon. A bi-partisan Commission or Board of Supervisors of two or four men with salaries at $3,500 was to be appointed by the Governor. This board was to appoint two sub-boards of two or four members, one to act for the Borough of Brooklyn and the other for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. The original board was to act for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. These boards were to appoint deputies the same as is provided for in the bill agreed upon.

This plan, while agreeable, was rejected by the framers of the bill, and it is probable that Assemblyman Brennan will present his plan in the shape of amendments when the bill comes up for consideration in the Assembly.

Although the Senate was to have convened at 11 o'clock, it was fully 11:30 before Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called that body to order. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill appropriating $500,000 for war expenses.

An emergency message from the Governor suspending the rules to permit of the immediate passage of the War Appropriation bill was received and read. Senator Cantor then moved that the appropriation bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee with instructions to strike out the section providing for the issuing of bonds for a period of seven years. He believed the money should be raised by the imposition of a tax.

Senator Higgins called the attention of the Senate to the fact that there could be no possibility of the State pursuing the policy of increasing its bonded debt, as the Constitution explicitly prohibited the issuance of bonds except for three purposes without a vote of the people.

The motion of Senator Cantor to strike out the bonding clause was defeated by a vote of 11 to 27.

Senator Grady then moved to amend by striking out the provision for seven-year bonds and providing for a temporary loan until the money should be refunded by the Federal Government. Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that the bill passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to raise $1,000,000 was unconstitutional. He said that the bill was an attempt to get around that blunder and raise the $1,000,000 by the issuing of bonds. He declared that he and his Democratic associates did not oppose the appropriation. They believed, however, that the bonding policy was dangerous and the money should be raised by a tax.

Senator Higgins explained that the seven years' limitation to the bonds was made in conformity to the State's finance law. He said he did not think it wise to further reduce the surplus in the Treasury, and the bonding scheme was the only one practicable under the circumstances. A vote was finally taken on Senator Grady's amendment and it was defeated—27 to 11. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and it was passed unanimously.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Metropolitan Election Bill was expected at this juncture, but as it was not ready an adjournment was taken until 4:30 o'clock. Immediately upon reconvening, Senator Wray, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the bill creating the Metropolitan Election District, the full text of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. When the bill had been read, Senator Wray asked that it be ordered to a third reading, but Senator Cantor objected, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ellsworth gave notice of his intention to ask a suspension of the rules to permit of the immediate passage of the election bill to-morrow, and at 6:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The Elections bill will be introduced in the Assembly at to-morrow's session, and will in all probability be discussed by both houses at the same time. It had been anticipated that the Soldiers' Vote bill would be introduced by the Judiciary Committee to-day, but the sub-committee appointed to draft a measure had been unable to reach any conclusions as to the details of the bill, hence it was not forthcoming at to-day's session.

Ten minutes was spent in session this morning by the Assembly. It had been rumored that the Metropolitan Election District bill was to be introduced, and many members waited attentively for its appearance.

Immediately after the House convened at 11:15 Leader Nixon submitted the report of the Ways and Means Committee on the five-hundred-thousand-dollar War Appropriation bill. Leader Nixon moved that the bill be advanced to a third reading with the understanding that full opportunity for discussion and amendment would be accorded.

Democratic Leader Donnelly made a brief speech on the question. He declared the minority opposed several details of the proposed bill, especially that relating to the issue of bonds, which he declared a ridiculous makeshift procedure designed to lower the tax rate this year a fraction of a cent for partisan purposes. Mr. Donnelly delivered a warm tribute to the progress of our arms before Santiago. His mention of Col. Roosevelt's gallantry was heartily applauded, the minority joining in enthusiastically.

Resolutions of respect and sympathy on the death of former Speaker Pitts were adopted by a rising vote, and the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, in discussing the Metropolitan Election District bill to-night said:

"It revives the election crimes of John I. Davenport, and makes possible all the outrages that were committed in New York City under his direction. I am surprised at the audacity of the Republicans, especially Gov. Black, in attempting to force such a nefarious measure on the people of New York City, for it is aimed at them alone. If Gov. Black is a candidate for reelection, which he probably will be, the force bill which he has compelled the Republican legislators to accept against their better judgment will be his Waterloo, and he will richly deserve his sure defeat."

CITIZENS' UNION OPPOSITION.

Their Assemblymen Instructed Against the Proposed Election Legislation—Fred S. Gibbs's Views.

A few members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met at the City Club last night and decided to oppose the measure now before the Legislature affecting the election system. The committee decided upon the following communication to be sent to the Citizens' Union Assemblymen:

> To Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Seligsberg, and Stewart:
>
> Gentlemen: I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union to submit to you the following resolutions, adopted by it this evening:
>
> On behalf of the Citizens' Union we request you to oppose the creation of the so-called Metropolitan Elections District, as well as any legislation looking toward intervention in the conduct of elections here by the appointees of any one not elected as a local official by the voters of New York City. We regret the many objectionable features of our present election system, framed as it is to divide patronage between partisan machines and obstruct independent nominations and voting. But we believe its evils would be aggravated by such legislation as that proposed, or by the extension of State supervision to matters which it should be the special duty and privilege of the citizens of each locality to administer themselves.
>
> ARTHUR VON BRIESEN,
> Chairman.

The opposition of Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Seligsberg, and Stewart to the proposed legislation might, it was said last night, result in its defeat.

Abraham Gruber, who was one of the committee of seven who waited on the Governor to present to him the views and wishes of the local organization regarding the police situation, said last night that he thought the election bill before the Legislature a good one. For his part he thought it was just as satisfactory as the proposed Metropolitan Police bill. He is the only one of the committee of seven who has expressed such views.

Frederick S. Gibbs said that if the bill became a law through the recommendation of the Governor, the Republican organization should not be held responsible for it.

"There is no sentiment for the bill," he said, "and when there is no sentiment for a bill, the party had better leave it alone. If there is fraud in elections, it is not done on election day. Such fraud is perpetrated at the primaries, and between them and election day by the police through their power over lodging houses, saloons, and other such places. I believe the votes cast under the present system are honestly counted. The fact that each party has watchers at the polls amounts to just the same as would a bi-partisan Board of Supervisors. It is the grip the police have on the lodging houses and saloons and their fraudulent registration that is dangerous, and this bill does not remove that danger."

The Harlem Democratic Club last evening directed its Secretary, J. G. Theban, to write to Gov. Black, protesting against the bill to create a Metropolitan Elections District. The letter says that the club will take steps emphatically and publicly to denounce the measure, and urges him not to approve it.

CORNELL MAY GET NO FOREST.

College Refuses Land Offered by the State and Asks for Another Tract.

ALBANY, July 13.—Under the authority of an act passed by the last Legislature the State Forest Preserve Board purchased 27,000 acres of Adirondack land from the Saranac Inn Association for the purposes of the Cornell School of Forestry at $5.52 an acre. The School Trustees refused to accept the land on the ground that it was not suitable for the purposes of the school, and suggested that a tract be purchased in Township No. 20, Franklin County. The board will not purchase it, because $6.50 per acre is asked for it. The board will make the Saranac Inn Association lands part of the Adirondack Park. It now looks as if Cornell will not get the tract of land this year.

UNION MEN MUST STAND TRIAL.

Chicago Judge Sustains an Indictment Charging Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—Judge Baker to-day gave an opinion sustaining the indictment on a charge of conspiracy against Eugene A. Davis, Cornelius O'Neill, Gordon C. Frazer, and John Dixon, all members of the Hoisting Engineers' Union. The decision was awaited with great interest, one indictment against the men having been quashed six months ago.

Eugene Charles, formerly a member of the union, is the complaining witness. He claims that on account of his expulsion from the union he has been unable to secure employment for nearly three years, and as a consequence he has been reduced to penury.

The defendants will be brought to trial in the near future. They are at present at liberty on bonds.

CANNOT RECOVER THE BODIES.

Attempts to Bring Out Tunnel Victims at Cleveland Abandoned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—All hope of rescuing any of the victims of the waterworks tunnel disaster was given up late this afternoon. A rescuing party succeeded in penetrating the tunnel 6,100 feet. This is within about 400 feet of where the bodies of the eleven victims are supposed to lie. The men who entered the tunnel to-day stated that after reaching 6,100 feet they found their passage blocked by wreckage, caused by the force of the explosion. The tunnel is still filled with dangerous gas, and several members of the party who went in to-day were brought to the surface in an unconscious condition.

Attempted Suicide at Coney Island.

At 11:55 o'clock last night a well-dressed woman, about twenty-eight years of age, tried to commit suicide by jumping into the water from Hoch's Pavilion, at the foot of Stauch's Walk, Coney Island. She was rescued by Policeman Uhlenbush and taken to the West Eighth Street Station. While the matron was trying to remove her clothes the woman attempted to stab herself with a hatpin. She afterward became unconscious, and nothing could be learned of her identity. The only marks on her clothing were the initials "T. M." on her handkerchief. The police think this is the same woman who created a sensation by leaving her clothes in the bathing house last Sunday.

The President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Martin J. Carter of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Carey Devall Langhorne, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

Daniel Goodwin Beebe, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

George Conrad Shafer, to be Assistant Paymaster in the navy, with rank of Ensign.

A Cross from the Brass of the Maine.

Andrew J. Scott of Freeport, whose son was drowned when the Maine was destroyed in Havana Harbor, has received one of the small brass crosses about one and one-half inches in length made from the brass work of the Maine for Chaplain Chidwick, and the following letter:

> United States Steamship Cincinnati,
> Norfolk Navy Yard, Va.,
> July 8, 1898.
>
> Dear Sir: I sincerely trust that the good God sends you grace to bear your terrible affliction. Inclosed is a small cross, made from the brass of the Maine, which may be to you a sign of hope and comfort in your remembrance.
>
> JOHN P. CHIDWICK.

THE CITY DEBT QUESTION

Controller Coler Writes to Gov. Black and Issues a Public Statement.

WANTS THE CHARTER CHANGED

He Argues that the Debts of Counties Included by the Consolidation Should Not Be Charged Against the City's Bonding Capacity.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a letter he has sent to Gov. Black, setting forth reasons for legislation which the Controller is trying to have passed to provide that the debts of the counties included by the consolidation shall not be charged against the city's bonding capacity. He also gave out for publication a statement in reference to the relief he proposes.

The Controller in his letter to the Governor says:

> Referring to my communication to you of the 11th inst. in regard to the necessity for legislation affecting the indebtedness of the City of New York, I transmit herewith copies of a bill which I earnestly urge your Excellency to transmit to the Legislature with an emergency message.
>
> This bill has been drawn after consultation with several of the most eminent members of the New York Bar, and it is believed to be constitutional, in harmony with the main purpose and spirit of the Greater New York charter, and that its passage will result in removing most if not all of the financial difficulties which now embarrass the physical welfare and development of the City of New York.
>
> In order that your Excellency may be fully advised of the financial condition of the City of New York on the date of the taking effect of the Greater New York charter, I transmit herewith a copy of a communication which I addressed to the Mayor on this subject on April 22, 1898. The figures presented with this communication showed the present city to have been indebted on Jan. 1, 1898, to an amount more than $50,000,000 in excess of the 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate. These figures were prepared in conformity with an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, dated March 31, 1898, also transmitted herewith. Subsequently these figures were materially modified by opinions of the Corporation Counsel, which enabled me to exclude from statements of the city debt, liabilities chargeable against the fund for street and park openings, and certain contracts based on uncertain quantities of work to be performed.

Real Estate Valuations.

On the 5th inst. the last assessed valuations of real estate in the County of New York, for purposes of taxation in the year 1898, were transmitted to the Municipal Assembly by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, as required by Section 907 of the Greater New York charter. These valuations showed an increase over the year 1897 of $69,281,132. The excess of the city debt over the constitutional limit thereof became thereby reduced to the extent of 10 per cent. of this figure, or $6,928,113.20. After making all these deductions, however, the present city still remains indebted to an amount more than $10,000,000 in excess of the constitutional limit of indebtedness.

This condition of affairs is attributable, for the most part, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Greater New York Charter, which declares the county debts of the counties wholly or partly included within the limits of the City of New York to be parts of the common debt of the City of New York. Among the ninety-six municipal or public corporations wholly or partly incorporated in the present City of New York by the act of consolidation were included counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts. Each of these various classes of public corporations had its own separate indebtedness, subject to limitations, constitutional or legal, which had no relation to any other of these classes. As a matter of fact the aggregate indebtedness of these classes of indebtedness in all of the boroughs of the present city other than those included in the former City of New York exceeded 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate within such boroughs.

Debts of Three New Boroughs.

Thus, for example, in the Borough of Brooklyn, 10 per cent. of the real estate valuation was.....		$56,913,984.20
The county debt was	$14,851,892.83	
The city debt was..	55,875,422.41	
The town debt was..	3,857,804.60	
Making an aggregate of	$74,585,119.84—	74,585,119.84
or $17,671,135.64 in excess of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate.		
In the Borough of Queens the proportion of the county debt chargeable against the City of New York, not yet definitely ascertained, as provided by Section 1,588 of the charter, is estimated at		$3,757,475.28
The city debt was		3,597,000.00
The village debt was		2,592,392.04
The town debt was		1,829,812.65
The school district debt was		1,582,016.69
Making an aggregate of		$13,358,696.66
Ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate was		8,243,750.30
Making an excess over the Constitutional limit of		$5,114,946.36
In the Borough of Richmond the county debt was		$2,136,742.24
The town debt was		733,471.36
The school district debt was		526,704.42
The village debt was		161,777.29
Making an aggregate of		$3,558,695.31
Ten per cent. of the assessed valuation or real estate was		2,437,155.10
Making an excess over the Constitutional limit of		$1,121,540.21

In none of those boroughs was this aggregate indebtedness treated as a common debt of the territory constituting the borough. It could not have been thus constitutionally incurred, since the excess over what would have been the Constitutional limit amounts to $23,907,622.21. This last-named figure represents the net impairment of the debt-incurring capacity of the new city by reason of the annexation of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond to the former City of New York. The foregoing figures relate only to bonded indebtedness, and none of the moot questions relating to contract or other indebtedness of municipalities enters into their composition.

Result Not Appreciated.

It need reflect in no manner on the wisdom of the framers of the charter that this result was not fully understood or appreciated when it was declared by Section 5 that all the debts of the various municipal corporations consolidated, including county debts, should be considered part of the common debt of the City of New York. The figures were not to be secured, in any degree of accuracy, while the Charter Commissioners were performing their labors and have been obtained by the Department of Finance with great difficulty, even after the lapse of considerable time since Jan. 1, 1898.

The bill herewith transmitted will remedy existing difficulties by taking out of the common debt of the City of New York the bonded indebtedness of the several counties wholly or partly within its limits which still retain their corporate identity. It is believed that this is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, which provides that county indebtedness shall not be included with city indebtedness for the purposes of the Constitutional limitation wherever the boundaries of the county and city are coterminous. This provision was inserted in the Constitution before consolidation appeared to be a realizable fact, but it is difficult to see what principle of justice or policy applies to cities and counties having coterminous boundaries that does not apply with equal force to a city including a number of counties.

The bill transmitted, at the same time, however, provides for equal taxation for bonded indebtedness throughout the territory of the City of New York, in accordance with the general spirit and purpose of the Greater New York Charter. I should state that the question of reconciling these two features of the bill has been carefully considered by the eminent gentlemen whom I have consulted, and, viewed in the light of decision of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, the conclusion has been reached that both these ends can be successfully attained by the inclosed measure. In this connection the attention of your Excellency is called to the language of the Court of Appeals in the case of Adams vs. the East River Savings Institution, 136 New York, 52.

Urgency of Legislation.

In conclusion, I cannot urge your Excellency too strongly to consider the extreme urgency of this proposed legislation. In many cases work has actually been performed by contractors on public improvements, for which the City of New York now finds itself unable to pay, though the good faith of the proceedings is beyond question. The material development of the city has been temporarily arrested, and such much needed improvements as the new East River Bridge have been threatened not only with indefinite delay, but actual deterioration of work already performed. Even if assessed valuations throughout the whole city were to be abnormally raised, with the view of enabling the city to become further indebted, such increase could not take effect until the first Monday of July, 1899. The success of consolidation will inevitably be judged by its practical workings, and in a vast municipal corporation like the City of New York, where permanent public improvements must be carried on by the issue of bonds, the inability to issue such bonds means a failure to secure to its citizens the ends for which modern municipal corporations are created. I can conceive of no greater exigencies requiring legislation by the State of New York than those now demanded in aid of the financial difficulties confronting the imperial city it contains, and I therefore earnestly urge your Excellency to recommend the inclosed measure to the favorable consideration of the Legislature now convened in extra session. Should further argument or information be considered desirable, it will afford me great pleasure to hold myself subject to your convenience in this regard. I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

The Controller's Statement.

The Controller in his statement says:

"I have seen the statement in the newspapers that Gov. Black would refuse to recommend any legislation affecting the charter and relating to the indebtedness of the City of New York, on the ground that the Greater New York charter should not be amended until it had received a fair trial.

"If the Governor has made any such statement I am sure he will reconsider his determination when the facts are fully before him. The plan which I have recommended, taking out of the common debt of the City of New York the bonded indebtedness of the several counties contained within its limits and which still retain their corporate identity, has received the unqualified approval of all the members of the Greater New York Charter Commission with whom I have been unable to communicate. Many of them are out of town, but I do not doubt that if it had been possible to call all these gentlemen together at a meeting the bill sent to Albany would have received their unanimous approval. As it is, a strong letter to the Governor has been sent by Benjamin F. Tracy, Chairman of the commission; Thomas F. Gilroy, Silas B. Dutcher, William C. De Witt, and Frederick W. Wurster, members of the commission, urging the passage of this proposed legislation.

"With all the discussion that has taken place in the newspapers, it is doubtful whether the public generally realize the enormous financial difficulties thrown upon the present City of New York by that provision in the charter which has piled upon it all classes of county, city, town, village, and school district debt, which formerly were treated independently, but which under the terms of that instrument have been made a common debt of the City of New York.

The Only Other Remedy.

"The only remedy proposed, other than that which I have suggested, is to raise assessed valuations in the City of New York to an amount sufficient to enable it to carry out projected improvements, which would mean an increase of about $300,000,000, but even this remedy would not, under the terms of the charter, be available until the first Monday of July, 1899. In the meantime the material development of the city would be at a standstill. New schoolhouses could not be built, although the land for their sites has been acquired and paid for. Park proceedings which have been begun might have to be abandoned. Indefinite delay would ensue to such much-needed improvements as the new East River Bridge. Contractors who have performed work in good faith could not be paid, with the likely result of their being forced into bankruptcy and their employes and laborers discharged.

"All this can be cured by the passage of a short act of the Legislature. I cannot conceive of a greater public emergency than this. If the special session had not been called for other purposes, it should have been called for this purpose. Whatever affects the welfare of the City of New York touches the welfare of the whole State, for about half the population and much more than half the wealth of the State are contained within this city.

"The suggestion that politics enters into this matter is ridiculous. In a matter which touches so vitally the interest of every inhabitant of the City of New York, and where the imperative demand of the city is so clear, political capital cannot be manufactured from the desire of a public officer to perform his manifest duty, whether he be Controller of the city or Governor of the State."

Londonderry
Lithia Water
opens with a vim..snap.
sparkle..bubble.
As effervescent
as champagne.
Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste. No wonder it is considered the greatest table water in the world.

WILLIAM C. DE WITT'S VIEWS.

He Says the Bill Proposed by Controller Coler Furthers the Spirit of the Constitution.

The bill proposed by Controller Coler for passage by the Legislature at its special session is designed, as he said yesterday, to do the same work that would be effected by the adoption of a Constitutional amendment passed by the Legislature of last Winter, if this amendment could become operative at once. To adopt the amendment, however, it must be passed by a second Legislature and then approved by the people, and this, he believes, would take about two years.

The amendment in question was drafted by William C. De Witt, one of the members of the Charter Commission, and the man who drafted the provision which prevents the debt limit of the city from exceeding 10 per cent. of its assessed real estate valuation. The amendment, which is to Section 10, Article VIII., of the Constitution, contains the following sentence:

> Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county heretofore existing shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as part of the city debt.

The clause "for the purposes of this section" refers to the matter of the 10 per cent. debt limit.

The Proposed Amendment.

Mr. De Witt said yesterday evening, when seen at his home, 130 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, that this amendment, while it would do, if it were a law now, the work designed to be done by Mr. Coler's bill, would not have a retroactive effect when its passage did take place, as he hoped it would, in about two years. "The amendment was intended," he added, "for an entirely different purpose than that designed by Mr. Coler. On thinking over the charter, (which charges all the county debts on the City of New York,) after its completion, it occurred to me that some persons might rise up and advocate the taking on by some separate county of a fresh amount of county debt, up to 10 per cent. of its real estate valuations. These persons might argue that the Constitutional provision which forbids such a step in cities coterminous with individual counties does not cover a city like this one, in which there are more than one county. Therefore this amendment was drafted to extend that provision to a city like this and thus prevent the assumption of fresh debt by one of its counties. Under it, for instance, the issuance of Kings County bonds would be impossible."

Mr. De Witt said that the bill proposed by Controller Coler was in furtherance of the spirit of the Constitution, just as the latter claims. He made the following statement on the situation:

"It had been decided by the Court of Appeals that the constitutional limitation applied to each corporation separately, disjunctively. No city could become indebted beyond the limit, nor could any county, but each city and each county might have indebtedness up to the line of limitation, even when they covered substantially the same territory. The convention of 1894, in view of this decision, added to this section of the Constitution the provision to the effect that where a county and city become coterminous the power of the county to go into debt should cease, but the county debt at that moment existing should not be considered a part of the city debt.

To Repeal Part of the Charter.

"Had the Charter Commission left the county debts as they were they would obviously not count in the computation of the present city debt for the purposes of this section of the Constitution, even if they were made payable by taxation uniform throughout the new city. They are made to count solely because the charter declares that the debts of all the consolidated municipalities, including counties, shall be the common debt of the City of New York. A repeal of this provision of the charter would leave these county debts where the Constitution places them, and that is outside of that indebtedness of the city which cannot exceed 10 per cent. of the valuation of its real estate.

"I wish to add that I do not concur in the views of law which have led to the recent computation of the city debt at a figure so largely in excess of the amount at which it was computed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Department, and the still lesser amount at which it was computed carefully and studiously by the Charter Commission. But this does not alter my support of the Controller's proposition.

"No doubt or dispute ought to be suffered to exist upon a point affecting the credit, the solvency, and the progress of the city, when everything can be made clear by an exclusion of the county debts, which amount to less than $30,000,000, from the present computation. Nor is such an exclusion fraught with future consequences, since the adoption of the Constitutional amendment passed by the Legislature of last Winter will settle the whole question of county indebtedness for all time."

Mr. De Witt and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, formerly fellow Charter Commissioners, are, according to the Controller, the framers of the bill by which he proposes to repeal the provision of the charter he objects to.

AWARDS AND ASSESSMENTS.

Practice in the Controller's Office Upheld by Justice Pryor.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, on two applications for writs of mandamus against the Controller, upheld yesterday the practice in regard to interest on awards and assessments in street opening proceedings. Awards draw 6 per cent. from passing of title, and assessments, if not paid sixty days from confirmation, are augmented by a 7 per cent. per annum penalty.

One case was that by Maurice S. Decker and other executors of Benjamin I. H. Trask. In proceedings to open One Hundred and Seventy-third Street easterly from the Southern Boulevard, the estate was assessed $12,884, and obtained an award of $11,331, and the assessment and awards for opening One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street were $32,171 and $27,229, respectively. The title passed to the city, and the assessments were entered at different dates. On a motion by the executors to compel the Controller to accept the balance between the assessment and the award, with interest added from the passing of title, payment having been tendered within sixty days, so that the penalty did not accrue, Justice Pryor said that, where an assessment only was made, or, as in this case, where the owner sought to pay an assessment independently of awards, settlement must be made according to the rule in Section 996 of the Consolidation act, re-enacted as Section 1006 of the city charter. Motion was denied unless the relator applied to the payment of the assessment pro tanto the award, as of the date of entry of the assessment in the record of title.

In the second case George Dittner had obtained an award of $2,957 in proceedings for the opening of Union Avenue, and was assessed $603. On his moving to compel payment, with interest, on all the award after offsetting the assessment, Justice Pryor said that the relator's rights were to be determined by the same law as in the former case. Two months after the entry of the assessment the Controller might have offset the assessment against the award as of the date of the entry; and the Court saw no reason why he might not do so at time of payment. But as the custom in the Controller's office of settling the awards and assessments separately worked no injustice, the motion was denied.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday morning made public a report made by Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Records of the department. The report says that the health of the city during the first six months of the current year has been excellent.

A comparison of the deaths in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with the deaths for the corresponding period of 1897 give the following results: Total deaths in 1898 were 19,113, as against 19,509 in 1897, showing a decrease of 396 deaths, and a death rate of 18.66 in 1898, on an estimated population of 2,048,830, as against 19.60 in 1897, on an estimated population of 1,990,562, and being lower than the number of deaths in the corresponding months of any previous year since 1886. The deaths of children under five years of age, (which, according to Dr. Tracy, is the best test of sanitary conditions,) numbered 7,041 in 1898, as compared with 7,238 in 1897, a decrease of 197 deaths, notwithstanding the increase of population.

Attached to the report is a table of deaths resulting from diphtheria, croup, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and typhus fever for the first six months of each year from 1889 to 1898. In 1889 the total number of deaths from these diseases was 3,181. In 1890 they were 1,814; in 1891, 2,293; in 1892, 2,755; in 1893, 2,285; in 1894, 2,864; in 1895, 2,094; in 1896, 1,997; in 1897, 1,591, and in 1898, the lowest, 1,385.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday authorized Commissioner of Highways Keating to lay the asphalt bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens for which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $22,000. The paths are to connect the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street ferries with the country roads of Long Island.

The board gave a hearing to lawyers representing the Long Island Railroad and the citizens who want the fence erected by the railroad in First Street, Long Island City, removed. The counsel for the railroad would gladly let the city clean the sewer over which he said the fence was built. Briefs in the matter will be submitted to the Corporation Counsel.

The board asked the Board of Estimate to appropriate $131,361.50 for the payment by the Commissioner of Water Supply of amounts due to private water companies under old contracts for supplying hydrants and water for fire purposes in all the boroughs excepting Manhattan. The board asked $6,825 for more hydrants needed this year, and $8,000 for eight Inspectors for the hydrant system.

SOME MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS

Samuel J. Brown has been appointed Examiner of The City Record, at a salary, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, of $200 a month. This is a newly created position. The Examiner is to prepare the reports from the city departments for publication, the work which has formerly been done by the deputy and expert.

The salaries of Deputy Tax Commissioners Michael J. Langan, John J. Prince, Frank A. Uhlein, Patrick F. McDonald, Charles E. Connolly, Henry A. Perry, and Thomas J. Hayden have been fixed at $1,700 a year each. These deputies were appointed last week.

Edward Haley of Brooklyn has been appointed by the Mayor a member of the Board of Examining Plumbers, to succeed George B. Brown, resigned.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.
For the Many Ills that Flesh is Heir to there is nothing better than **Old Crow Rye.**

It assists nature, assimilates readily with your food, and, being absolutely pure, it's a great help to all the functions of the system. Compare it with any other brand, and act accordingly. Buy only of first-class houses. Send for the James Crow Booklet. Sent free.

H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 FULTON ST.
Also Broadway and 27th St.
Sole Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

BLANCO WANTED TO DIE

Cuban Refugee at Key West Reports the Captain General Attempted Suicide.

UPSET BY CERVERA'S DEFEAT

Feeling of Gloom Takes Possession of All Spaniards in Havana—The City in Desperate Need of Food.

KEY WEST, July 13.—According to advices from Havana received here to-day Capt. Gen. Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish Admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago Harbor, all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true story of the defeat came gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped, and every public and many private buildings were hung with crape and other black draperies. Blanco was in his palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied.

He was closeted with his staff and Gen. Arolas of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days.

When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant, and where many are starving daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by José Paulino Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the Governor General, and says he is a loyal Cuban, who escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service.

He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Morro, and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat. The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out, and he rowed to her, the Cojimar batteries, east of Havana, firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limit. The Bancroft transferred him to another vessel, and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him. The sailors of two American ships made up a liberal money subscription for him, and gave him some new clothing.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops. Of these there are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia, and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans, without even bacon. Jerked beef, Blanco says, sells for 30 cents a pound; bread of poor quality for 50 cents, lard at $1, meat at 75 cents, cornmeal at 25 cents, and rice at 50 cents. Shark food is eagerly sought for, and the day before Blanco left the city a shark caught in Havana Harbor sold for $13.50.

Those of the reconcentrados who have sufficient influence with the dispensing authorities sometimes contrive to get one wretched meal a day, but the others starve, and it is no uncommon thing, says Blanco, to see persons drop dead in the streets. Even among the Spaniards starvation is rapidly sapping their loyalty, and large numbers of men are banding together awaiting the first American attack on Havana as a signal for revolt. The grocery and provision stores are empty, and the only articles on the Havana wharves are about 1,000 barrels of cement, wet and useless. Only liquor is to be had cheaply.

Work on the defenses continues with tireless vigor. Two lines of cables bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Morro Castle, and the same has been done in the Bay of Mariel, where, it was reported in Havana, American troops are to be landed.

Sand battery No. 2, east of Havana, has lately mounted six-inch guns in the extreme eastern side of the battery commanding the coast line, and a few days ago sent two shots at the Mayflower, which had been cruising close to shore, supposedly out of range. New masked batteries are also being built along the shore.

Blanco further reported that three weeks ago the Spanish steamers Montevideo and Santo Domingo crept out of the harbor at midnight, with all lights out, and safely got through the blockade. The Spanish ships now in the harbor, he says, are the gunboats Conde Venadito, Marquise de la Ensenada, Hueva España, Filipinas, and Nanos Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service.

The guns have been removed from the cruiser Alfonso XII. and used for shore batteries, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship.

There are also in the harbor a number of smaller warships of the nature of converted yachts, including the Flecha, Aguila Magallanes, and two others. All of these vessels except the Alfonso XII., are always ready to move on short notice.

The merchant steamers Josefa, Adola, and Maria Herrera are also in the harbor.

AS SPANIARDS SEE THE WAR.

According to Havana Accounts, American Operations Invariably End in Failures.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

HAVANA, July 13.—The following are Spanish accounts of events which have recently transpired in Cuba:

"About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 10, the American forces commenced an attack upon the City of Santiago de Cuba, by way of the heights of San Juan and Jueno. They opened a fire of musketry and artillery, which continued for one hour. The American fleet simultaneously bombarded the city, ceasing fire at 7 P. M. It was without advantage to the Americans, who did not gain ground, while the Spanish forces maintained their positions.

"July 5 an American ship lowered a boat, having on board an officer and some men, at Carapichive, Isle of Pines, and captured the schooner Gallite, loaded with cedar, honey, pigs, wax, and fowl. The schooner's crew took refuge on shore and opened fire on the boat. It is believed the officer in charge was wounded. The ship fired ten shots.

"A detachment of Spanish troops which was in ambush on the railroad between Aguin and Guira Melena, Province of Havana, has surprised an insurgent force, killing three of the latter. A search of the neighborhood later resulted in finding traces of blood which led to a hut where the troops found an American citizen named Paulino Torres Fundora and another. They were both made prisoners on suspicion of having formed part of the insurgent band.

Cubans Reported Defeated.

"Spanish troops at Tierras Negros, Province of Matanzas, have been engaged with the insurgents of that neighborhood, killing five of the latter.

"On Saturday, July 9, the insurgents dynamited the railroad between Candelaria and Punta Brava, Province of Pinar del Rio. The explosion occurred at the moment an observation train was passing. The engine was damaged, a culvert was destroyed, and an armored car was derailed. One soldier of the escort was wounded and communication over that part of the line was interrupted until Sunday.

"The Norwegian steamer Bergen, which recently left Sagua for St. Thomas, carried, in addition to 500 passengers, 3,000,000 cigars, 300,000 packages of cigarettes, and 500 bales of leaf tobacco.

"On Friday, July 8, the German cruiser Geier arrived at Cienfuegos.

"The local newspapers publish long articles giving details of the bombardment of Las Tunas, Province of Santa Clara. They seem to confirm the reports that an effort was made to land an American expedition at Tayabacoa, on the south coast of that province. The Spaniards say the Americans were obliged to re-embark, owing to the stubborn resistance made by the local fort, which is said to have been garrisoned by only sixty men. An American warship is said to have fired two hundred shots at the fort. The expedition, it was seen, was landed at Punta Diamante, on bad ground, the neighborhood being thick with lagoons and swampland, and the only outlet closed by a fort.

Another Alleged American Disaster.

"On July 1, it is further asserted, an American expedition made an attempt to land at Punta Caney, and was obliged to retreat, leaving one man killed on the field. Some documents fell into the hands of the Spaniards, it is added, and from them it was learned that the man killed was Indalecio Nunes, a brother of the leader of the expedition, the insurgent Brig. Gen. Emilio Nunes. This is believed to be the second division of the expedition which attempted a landing at the San Juan River, between Casildo and Cienfuegos. The members of the expedition immediately cut the telephone lines, compelling the Spaniards to use rocket signals in order to communicate with the fort until the line was repaired. Meanwhile one of the American auxiliary cruisers went aground in the shoal water off Punta Caney. After a great deal of work on the part of the gunboat, breaking the towlines at least seven times, it was found to be impossible to float the ship. The American gunboat Machias then set out for help, and soon after returned with a monitor, which fired about thirty-five shots at Tayabacoa. Later the American cruiser was floated off with the rising tide.

"On the nights of June 30 and July 1 and 2 the Americans kept strict guard over the coast, and, evidently fearing surprise from the Spanish gunboats, they kept a fierce searchlight blazing over the whole vicinity.

How Americans Go into Action.

"It is impossible to describe the terrible bombardment of Las Tunas. The American monitor moved up to within a thousand yards of the fort and Spanish battery. The monitor was decked out with an American flag flying, and with an officer at every available point on deck 'from stern to poop' with a battle-flag in each hand. The accompanying gunboat steamed in behind the monitor and opened a fierce fire, sending not less than two thousand shells. Meanwhile, the Spanish battery opened in reply vigorously. The Spanish General, Estruot, with his staff, seemed everywhere in the most dangerous places, giving orders with great deliberation and apparent unconcern. About three hours after the firing began, finding the attack a hopeless one, the American vessels retired. The Spanish lost one killed and thirteen wounded, chiefly among the volunteers and citizens.

"On Sunday, July 3, the American monitor advanced again, accompanied by a gunboat and an American auxiliary cruiser. The people of the village disappeared into the country, after burning the wharf so as to prevent the invaders from making a landing, as they had intended. The Spanish batteries opened first, directing their fire against the monitor. The American boats answered and destroyed a number of houses, but fortunately the only ones of these which were of considerable value belonged to American citizens formerly resident in the village.

Operations Before Santiago.

"Advices from Santiago de Cuba indicate that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning (July 11) the following American boats were before that city, namely: The New York, Texas, Brooklyn, Indiana, one monitor and eighteen transatlantic steamers, the latter standing off in the vicinity of Siboney. The Americans began the attack on the city of Santiago with light musketry fire and some cannon. At 9 o'clock the fleet began bombarding the city, and the heavy batteries attached to the American land forces opened fire. The last dispatch received last night from Santiago said that the Spanish troops, notwithstanding the fierce attack on the city, continued firm and enthusiastic, and stood resolutely at their positions with increasing determination to resist and repulse the enemy. No citizens of Santiago were injured. Among the Spanish forces one soldier was killed and one officer and fifteen soldiers were wounded.

"The local papers of Havana publish long editorials extolling Spanish heroism at the sieges of Gerona, Saragossa, Bilbao, and Havana, and exciting the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people, urging them to imitate the glorious achievements of their ancestors. The Union Constitucional says, concerning the siege of Santiago de Cuba, that the city has not been taken, although there are 20,000 Americans against 5,000 Spaniards. The Americans have not advanced their position perceptibly, nor have they dared to come forth and fight the Spanish heroes who successfully resisted their first attack. While we are awaiting news about this great enterprise in which our heroic soldiers are engaged, after all it does not matter what may result, for they may relied upon always to take good care for that which in all of these cases is still most important, namely, the flag's honor."

REMOVAL OF THE MINES.

The Chief of Engineers Issues Instructions Relative to Clearing Harbors and Rivers.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In compliance with the determination of the Cabinet to order the removal of the submarine mines sunk in harbors and rivers before the war, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has addressed the following letter to all engineer officers under whose jurisdiction these works of defense rest:

> The Secretary of War has ordered that wherever the interests of commerce shall so demand the submarine mines now placed in various rivers and harbors along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts shall be removed or exploded.
>
> You are authorized to remove or explode, as in your judgment will be best for the interests of the service, wherever the interests of commerce so demand, the submarine mines in the various rivers and harbors under your charge.
>
> It is intended that the cables, junction boxes, anchors, casemate appliances, &c., shall remain in position, and that you shall have ready at each harbor the necessary mine cases, explosives, &c., so that mines to replace those removed can be laid immediately upon the receipt of telegraphic instructions. In removing the mines and withdrawing the charge, the utmost care must be observed, as it is possible that the friction arising from unscrewing the plug might cause an explosion.
>
> Should you deem it best in the interests of the service to explode the mines in position, you are authorized to do so whenever you have on hand sufficient materials to immediately replace them.
>
> In firing the mines you are requested to personally superintend the operation and to carefully observe the result in each case so that the information gained, which will be of great value in future operations, may be carefully collated in the interest of the science of war.
>
> You will please notify by telegraph the Chief of Engineers and the Division Engineer of your division whenever you are ready to explode the mines, so that they may have the opportunity of being present, should their other important public duties permit.
>
> In all this work you are requested to use the utmost care; to see that the harbor or river in the vicinity of the mines you propose to explode is absolutely clear of vessels when the explosion takes place, and to be more than careful on every possible point in case it is your intention to take up the mines and remove the charges.
>
> The views of the Torpedo Board in reference to removing the charges have been requested, and will be communicated to you.
>
> Wherever the mines now placed do not in any way interfere with commerce they need not be removed.

PREPARING THE BIG DRY DOCK.

The Work of Dredging the Channel May Be Delayed.

Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles at the navy yard is having more trouble in connection with the big timber dry dock, about the construction of which there has been two court-martials. The dock has been reported finished, and it will be ready for use as soon as the cofferdam has been removed and the channel dredged. This work is to be hurried because the battleship Iowa is to be brought North and docked for repairs.

The contract for removing the cofferdam and dredging the channel has been given to R. G. & S. Packard of 130 Pearl Street. The work is to be completed in thirty days, but the contractors are anxious to get it done in less than that time, because the dock is needed. Their work, however, they claim will be seriously interfered with because of the harbor regulations closing the port at sunset. They want to dredge during the day and send the scows out to sea to be dumped at night, but under the present regulations cannot do this.

They visited the Supervisor of the harbor yesterday and asked if the regulations could not be modified so as to let their scows go to sea through the East Channel at night. They were referred to Major Adams, who is in charge of the mines. Major Adams said that he could do nothing but refer their petition to the Washington authorities.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the organization and muster-in of the First Reigment United States Volunteer Infantry, and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Charles A. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Chickamauga Park and report to Capt. John B. Inman, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, to enable him to accept from the Governor of New Mexico the commission of Major in the First Arizona-New Mexico-Oklahoma-Indian Territory United States Volunteer Infantry.

At his own request, Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from further duty at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his battery.

At his own request, Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop H to Troop I of his regiment, vice Second Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Gulf, is granted Lieut. Henry Abbott, First Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieut. Thomas L. Jenkins, Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on account of ill health; Second Lieut. F. H. Viall, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is granted First Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, to enable him to accept, from the Governor of Virginia, the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the two battalions of Virginia Volunteer Infantry now being organized.

The orders of the Major General commanding the army, dated July 7, directing the following-named officers to accompany him from this city to Charleston, S. C., are published and approved as necessary for the public service: Brig. Gen. John C. Gilmore, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, United States Volunteers; Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; Major John D. Black, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. Henry H. Whitney, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the War Department Building at the earliest possible date, upon the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster General, United States Army; Col. Fred S. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department; Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, United States Army; Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, Recorder.

Col. Daniel W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, Judge Advocate General, United States Army, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department Building at such time as he may designate for examination by the board.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon, United States Army, now on leave of absence, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Major Lewis Schooler, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will, upon the arrival of Major Brechemin, be relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States general hospital at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth Infantry, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to join his company.

Leaves of absence on account of sickness for the periods set opposite their names are granted the following-named officers: First Lieut. James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry, two months; Second Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry, fourteen days; Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, two months; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, one month; First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, one month.

First Lieut. D. B. Burgert, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Jacques L. Lafitt, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Mobile and relieve Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster United States Army, of his duties at that place, and report his arrival by wire to the Quartermaster General of the Army. Major Pullman, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Tampa and report by wire to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

First Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, is relieved from recruiting duty in New York City and will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding officer of the artillery at that place for assignment to duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on special recruiting service at St. Louis, will proceed with Second Lieut. William E. Davies, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and the Signal Corps recruits under his command, to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report on arrival to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Transfers in the Seventh Artillery: First Lieut. Willoughby Walke, from Battery I to Battery F; First Lieut. C. C. Hearn, from Battery F to Battery I.

Major R. Emmett Griffin, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps and in the Department of the Gulf and will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Major George W. Adair, Surgeon United States Army, will proceed to New Orleans on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army, under special instructions from the Surgeon General of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William P. Cornell, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the Commanding General United States troops at that place for duty.

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General of the troops at Chickamauga National Park for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

Major Robert H. Noble, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding Fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York, on official business pertaining to the test of powder for 100-pounder Parrot, 10 and 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns and 8-inch converted rifles.

Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed eight visits during the months of July and August to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Harrison, N. J.

Major Hiram L. Grant, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to take effect from June 20.

First Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in connection with Iowa Volunteers at Des Moines, Iowa, and will proceed to join his troop. He will transfer his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence to Capt. J. A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, mustering officer.

Major George F. Shiels, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the senior officer of the Philippine expedition at San Francisco for assignment to duty with the troops going to Manila, and report upon arrival there to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding Department of the Pacific.

Acting Assistant Surgeons George L. Hicks and Charles G. Eicher, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty with the Ambulance Company, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. H. Barber is detached from the naval hospital at Philadelphia and ordered immediately to the Glacier.

Carpenter P. T. Ward is detached from the Port Royal Naval Station and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached from duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force.

Paymaster Joseph Foster is ordered to duty as Paymaster at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford is ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan is ordered to Washington for examination July 18; thence home to resume his sick leave.

Gunner C. Cronin is detached from the Independence and ordered to Washington for examination for retirement, July 25; thence home to await orders.

Paymaster G. H. Read, retired, is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Greenleaf, retired, is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Constitution.

Capt. Charles E. Clark is appointed chief of staff of the Eastern Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett is detached from connection with the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the New York Navy Yard with the Chicago.

Sailmaker M. W. Watkins is ordered to Phoenixville and Steelton, Penn., as Inspector of hull material.

Assistant Engineer H. Guttin is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard with the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Perkins is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Ensign J. T. Minier is ordered to the Coast Signal Service at Jacksonville.

Lieut. I. E. Emerson is ordered to command the Dale and to take charge of the Fifth District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Mate P. S. Lea is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Ensign R. P. Carroll's order detaching him from the Newark and to the Lancaster is revoked.

Ensign J. H. Potter is ordered to the Fish Hawk immediately.

Assistant Engineer William Goodman is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. J. W. Weeks is ordered to command the Minnesota and to take charge of the Second District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Assistant Engineer E. H. Cox is ordered to Cramps's Works, Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer Charles A. Baechtold is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard with the Rainbow.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller is ordered to command the New Hampshire and to take charge of the Third District Auxiliary Naval Force.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

The Track Was Almost a Sea of Mud and the Horses Floundered Home.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WON

Briar Sweet, Sister to Dr. Hasbrouck, Raced in Front All the Way and Won Easily—Doggett and Sensational at Long Prices.

Racing in the rain is at best poor sport, but when the track has been converted into a sea of mud, as it was at Brighton Beach yesterday by the steady, heavy downpour of the morning, racing becomes a farce, and in most cases the horse that first gets to the front at the start manages to win by sending up thick splashes of mud that are blinding to both the horses behind him and their jockeys. There was only one exception to this rule yesterday, and that was in the third race, which was won by Briar Sweet, a sister to that good sprinter of a few years ago, Dr. Hasbrouck. Unlike her speedy brother, who used to flounder around helplessly on a muddy track, Briar Sweet showed a decided liking for soft going. She raced along in front from flag-fall to finish, and depended not on her ability to throw mud in the faces of her opponents, but on her speed and class, for she simply galloped all the way, and was pulled up almost to a walk at the finish, while her nearest competitor, Tabouret, had to be whipped out to finish within a length and a half behind her.

Briar Sweet, by the bye, was the only favorite to win during the day, and in consequence the bookmakers replenished the bankrolls that were depleted by a succession of winning favorites early in the week.

Outsiders were the order of the day, and the ball was started rolling early in the day. Ben Ronald, an odds-on favorite in the first race, went down in defeat before Doggett, who raced along in front under the whip during the final three-quarters of the mile journey. His jockey kept at work with the whip all the way through the stretch, and Ben Ronald could not get nearer than within a length of him.

"Billy" Oliver's Mail Bag was a "good thing" in the second race. He also raced in front all of the way, with Sky Scraper and Subject in attendance upon him, but in the run through the stretch he won easily enough by two lengths. Ever since Sensational won his maiden race as a two-year-old at Morris Park last year he has been known to have a fondness for a muddy track, so when he had only 92 pounds to carry in the fourth race yesterday, even though he had Nosey, Caldron, Rondo, and Jefferson to contend with, he had many a backer at odds of 15 to 1 down to 6 to 1. He, too, won all the way, and, although at the head of the stretch Caldron got up with him, and looked to have him beaten, he came again and won cleverly by a length and a half, Caldron beating Nosey three lengths for the place.

Hilee followed the example of the others and jumped to the front at the start in the fifth race and was never headed thereafter. The favorite, Kirkwood, struggled along, but was beaten for the place by two lengths by Diminutive, who came very fast through the stretch.

If O'Connor had been less confident on Merlin and had gone on about his business instead of waiting for a brush through the stretch, the sixth race would have been won by Merlin, but as it happened O'Connor waited, and then King T., whose sore feet were helped by the soft track, came with a rush and beat him by a head.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45¾.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6 years, by The Bard-Rosewood, 116 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.......(Doggett)
2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 113, 1 to 3 and out.......(Taral)
3—Atlantus, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 108, 25 to 1.......(Neville)

Songster, 107, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Vigenta, 107, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:08½.

1—Mail Bag, W. Oliver's b. g., by Kinglike-Pouch, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(O'Leary)
2—Subject, W. C. Daly's br. g., 104, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.......(O'Connor)
3—Sky Scraper, J. S. Holland's b. f., 104, 15 to 1.......(Jones)

Leando, 107, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Meddlesome, 107, 6 to 1, (Garrigan;) Improvident, 112, 20 to 1, (Coylie;) Coquina, 104, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Fast Black, 111, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Cosmopolitan, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) and Ben Lodi, 107, 4 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old that have run and not won more than one race since May 1. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 111 pounds, 1 to 4 and 1 to 10.......(Doggett)
2—Tabouret, T. A. McGee's br. f., 111, 7 to 2 and 1 to 5.......(Maher)
3—Calculation, R. Fosbendersch's ch. f., 106, 40 to 1.......(O'Connor)

Pink Chambray, 111, 12 to 1, (Jackson,) and Fenetta, 106, 100 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a canter by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3 years, by Sensation-Happy Day, 92 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(O'Connor)
2—Caldron, W. A. Chambers's blk. h., 4, 107, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.......(Maher)
3—Nosey, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 3, 105, 6 to 1.......(Jones)

Jefferson, 90, 12 to 1, (Moody,) and Rondo, 116, 5 to 2, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 109 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.......(O'Leary)
2—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 104, 3 to 1 and even money.......(Maher)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 4 to 5.......(Murphy)

Lepida, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Brahmin, 110, 30 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¼.

1—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 106 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.......(Hamilton)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 96, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.......(O'Connor)
3—Ein, J. Hynes & Co.'s br. h., 4, 110, 9 to 10.......(Maher)
4—Taranto, M. Bergen's b. h., 4, 102, 4 to 1.......(Bergen)

Won in a sharp drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ameer	106	Gen. Maceo	91
Continental	106	Inspection	89
Longacre	94	Ruby Lips	89

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Passaic	110	Water Girl	107
Camotop	110	Tender	107
Lifeguard	110	Miriam Claire	107
Ben Viking	110	Requiter	107
Tenneth	110	High Born	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and not won this year. Seven furlongs.

Murillo	116	Commercial Traveler	116
Harry Crawford	116	Charagrace	113
Aurum	116	Fleeting Gold	111
Julius Caesar	116		

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged-Foot Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

*Jean Berand	130	Dr. Parker	103
Dr. Eichberg	123	Mark Miles	98
Autumn	118	Dan Cupid	97
Filon d'Or	113	Little Reggie	96
Cormorant	113	Prince of Wales	95
Caoutchouc	110	Heber Jones	95
Muggins	108	Klondyke Queen	95
Catapult	109	The Camera	92
Cockerow	106	Tartan	87
Sweet Caporal	105	Al Reeves	87

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Tillo	128	Sailor King	102
Peep o' Day	121	Latson	100
Sly Fox	112	Dutch Skater	98
Bannock	107	Lady Marian	97
Whistling Coon	106	Glorian	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Lonsdale	116	Black Dude	107
Charentus	113	Gun Metal	101
Alarum	112	Tinkler	101
The Governor	112		

Special Race on Thursday.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announces the following special race, to be run on Thursday, July 21: Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $50 each, or $20 if declared by 2 P. M., Monday, July 18, the association to add $2,000, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third, to close Friday, July 15, at 2 P. M., weights to be announced Saturday, July 16, at 2 P. M.; one mile and a furlong.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 13.—To-day's events in the Central New York Circuit meeting resulted as follows:

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Norvel, br. g., B. H. Demorest, Readville, Mass., (Demorest)	2	1	2	1	1
Karneck, b. g., (Tubbs)	1	2	1	2	2
Rextel, b. g., (Green)	3	3	3	3	4
Wecooa, br. m., (Moore)	6	5	5	4	3
Pilaster, b. g., (Anderson)	4	4	4	5	5
Fandell, ——, (Fox)	5	6	6	6	6

Time—2:21¼; 2:25¼; 2:22; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

2:22 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Nettie B., br. m., (Lyman)	1	1	1
Cinder Alcyoner, br. g., (Halsted)	3	2	3
Burtona, b. m., (Strong)	2	3	6
Free Silver, g. s., (Levy)	6	6	2
Spring Beauty, g. m., (Frimling)	5	4	4
Dolly Quinn, b. m., (Cornell)	4	5	8
Red Rover, b. g., (Mellon)	8	7	5
Acmar Jim, br. g., (McEwan)	7	8	7

Time—2:19¾; 2:16¼; 2:16¼.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Big Timber, br. s., (Earring)	1	1	2	1
L. '96, br. g., (Cummings)	5	4	1	2
Othello, br. g., (Ryan)	2	2	5	3
Burt Sheldon, br. g., (Smith)	4	3	3	4
Belton, br. g., (Birney)	3	5	4	5

Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 13.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:12 Class; Trotting.—Crescius won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:17¼, 2:13¼, 2:14. E. W. L. won first heat in 2:20. Wayland also started.

2:25 Class; Pacing.—Exploit won in straight heats. Time—2:15¼, 2:13¼, 2:14. Teah, Roseber, Kalma, Fred T. Moran, and Country Boy also started.

2:24 Class; Trotting.—Nancy King won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:16¾, 2:16, 2:13¾. Clay Fullerton won first heat in 2:18¾. Angilna, Congrazia, Sir Allen, Fielder, Lady Allerton, Candy, Ember Day, Wight, and Starrant also started.

No Races at Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 13.—The races of the Waterbury Driving Club, scheduled for to-day, were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland Won Yesterday—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	51	25	.671
Boston	45	27	.625
Cleveland	44	28	.611
Baltimore	42	29	.592
Chicago	44	32	.579
Pittsburg	39	33	.542
New York	36	34	.514
Philadelphia	30	39	.435
Brooklyn	28	41	.406
Washington	28	48	.403
Louisville	23	50	.315
St. Louis	28	58	.302

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 2.
Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 6.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 6.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The Cincinnatis again outclassed the former champions and won easily. Baltimore's errors were responsible for at least five of Cincinnati's runs. Hughes started in to pitch for the home team, but was compelled to retire in the fifth inning. Score:

Baltimore.........0 2 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—6
Cincinnati.........1 0 0 2 5 1 1 0 1—11

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cincinnati, 18. Errors—Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes, McJames, and Robinson; Cincinnati, Hill, Dammann, and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia to-day by consecutive hitting. Young kept the home team's hits well scattered. The batting of McKean was the only feature of the game. Score:

Cleveland.........0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 3—8
Philadelphia.........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6. Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Chicago, 4; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The home team lost another game to the Chicagos because of Evans's erratic pitching and misplays by Wagner. Score:

Washington.........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
Chicago.........0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Washington, 5; Chicago, 8. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Washington, Evans, Swaim, and McGuire; Chicago, Thornton and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Ottawa, 6; Syracuse, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Buffalo, 5; Wilkesbarre, 2.

ST. LOUIS TEAM REPORTED SOLD.

Edward Becker Willing to Spend $50,000 to Better the Club.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—It was reported here to-day that the St. Louis team has been sold to Edward Becker, a retired capitalist and principal creditor of the club, who will assume complete control. The terms of the sale have not been made public.

President Muckenfuse to-day said that Mr. Becker would become President and he would be made Treasurer. Hurst would also be retained as manager, and George Munson, the well-known sporting writer, would be asked to accept the position of Secretary and official scorer, which he once filled with credit. Mr. Becker announces that he is willing to spend $50,000 to better the club's condition. Efforts will be made to buy Pitcher Corbett of Baltimore, for whom $5,000 will be offered, and Stivetts of Boston, to play first base.

Baseball Notes.

The games scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds and at Washington Park in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon were postponed on account of wet grounds. The New Yorks will play two games with the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The first game will begin at 2 o'clock. The Brooklyns and Pittsburgs will play only one game at Washington Park. Yesterday's postponed game will be played off later in the season. The Boston-Louisville game was also postponed.

⁂

The New Yorks presented a patched-up team against the St. Louis team on Tuesday. Gleason's suspension weakened second base, and Davis's lame leg compelled him to lay off. Doyle, however, covered short stop in good style. He will prove a valuable man to the club, as he can play any position except that of pitcher. There are very few players in the league who can be put to as much use as Doyle.

⁂

Gleason's suspension will end to-day, and he will resume his position at second base, and, as Davis is again in shape, Doyle will be played in right field. The local management will probably take Gleason's suspension as an object lesson, and in the future order the players not to become too aggressive when an umpire happens to make a decision that displeases a player. Gleason's suspension would have proved disastrous if the New Yorks had been scheduled to meet a strong club in the two recent games. When a regular player is ordered from the game it always weakens the team. In the opinion of most enthusiasts it is time that the players came to the conclusion that nothing can be gained by finding fault with an umpire's decision. The local players have been guilty of a lot of unnecessary kicking in recent games.

⁂

At Weehawken next Sunday the Brooklyn team will play the West New York Field Club. Foster will do the pitching against Capt. Griffin's team. He held the St. Louis team down to four hits last Sunday.

THIRTIETH ROUND AT CHESS.

The Vienna Players Have Made Considerable Changes in Records.

VIENNA, July 13.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the thirtieth round was begun in the following order:

Blackburne vs. Janowski, Showalter vs. Schiffers, Schlechter vs. Tarrasch, Marco vs. Alapin, Steinitz vs. Walbrodt, Maroczy vs. Burn, Halprin vs. Trenchard, Lipke vs. Caro, Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury, and Baird a bye.

At the first adjournment at 2 o'clock Showalter and Schiffers had drawn, Steinitz had worsted Walbrodt, Maroczy and Burn drew, Halprin beat Trenchard, Lipke and Caro drew, while the other games were adjourned. With the exception of Tarrasch and Pillsbury, who have won games in hand, the other adjourned games were even.

The following additional results were recorded in the afternoon and evening sitting:

Blackburne won from Janowski, Schlechter and Tarrasch drew, Marco lost to Alapin, and Pillsbury beat Tschigorin. Following are the scores of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	17	12	Pillsbury	23½	5½
Baird	8	21	Schiffers	14	15
Blackburne	12½	14½	Schlechter	16	14
Burn	16½	11½	Showalter	10½	18½
Caro	11	10	Steinitz	19½	9½
Halprin	13	16	Tarrasch	22½	6½
Janowski	18	10	Trenchard	5	24
Lipke	17	13	Tschigorin	17½	12½
Marco	13	17	Walbrodt	14	14
Maroczy	15½	13½			

To-morrow the adjourned games between Steinitz and Janowski, Burn and Halprin, and Walbrodt and Maroczy will have to be played, and the thirty-first round will be contested in the following order on Friday: Baird vs. Halprin, Trenchard vs. Maroczy, Burn vs. Steinitz, Walbrodt vs. Marco, Alapin vs. Schlechter, Tarrasch vs. Showalter, Schiffers vs. Blackburne, Janowski vs. Pillsbury, Lipke vs. Tschigorin, and Caro a bye.

TRIAL RACES POSTPONED.

The Akabo and Seawanhaka Awaiting Moderate Weather.

Owing to a strong easterly gale that kicked up a perfect maelstrom on the Sound yesterday, and was accompanied by sheets of chilling rain, the third of the series of trial races on Oyster Bay was postponed. The decision of the Race Committee was a wise one, for no small boat could have been kept right side up outside of Centre Island, and even the coasters sought a haven of shelter. The race will be sailed as sooon as the weather moderates. Both boats were hauled out, the Akabo near the station at Oyster Bay and the Seawanhaka alongside the boathouse on Centre Island.

The unusually strong method of bracing the Akabo saved her from being seriously wrenched when she executed her dive in Tuesday's race. In fact, after the most careful overhauling, it was discovered that she had not been strained a particle, and as for her rigging, she did not part a rope-yarn.

The members of the Race Committee will express no opinion as yet relative to the comparative merits of the two boats, one of which is almost sure to be selected to carry their colors against the Canadian representative. All agreed, however, that the Akabo is far and away the best boat that Huntington has ever turned out.

Speaker Visits Congressman Foote.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July 13.—Thomas B. Reed, Miss Kitty Reed, James S. Sherman of Utica, and George N. Southwick of Albany arrived here to-night, to be guests for a week of Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$20,000.00 WILL SECURE CONTROLLING INterest in an established corporation, capitalized at $50,000.00, paying over ten per cent. on investment. No agents. Address COMPANY, Box 108, Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (8) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY. By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT.
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F.Silleck,Mgr.; J.P.Greaves,Asst.Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,938; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK
TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and
LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:30 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS............CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication............Printing House Square
Up-Town.......................1,260 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.................513 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN. The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

OUR OFFER TO SPAIN.

We believe that there is no precedent in the history of war for the proposition which has been put before the country incidentally, as it were, in a dispatch from Gen. Miles to the Secretary of War in these words: Gen. Toral "urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive an answer from his Government regarding the offer of our Government to send his force to Spain."

This is the first announcement the country has had of what the Government meant to do with the garrison of Santiago. That garrison, as its commander has admitted in actions that speak louder than words, is absolutely at our mercy. It is ill-provided with the military means of resistance. It is suffering even from want of food and drink. We "hem it in on every side." It cannot escape, it cannot resist, and it will not surrender without orders. Two centuries ago, by the stern usages of old wars, it would have been put to the sword for undertaking to defend an indefensible place. We have pleaded with its commander not to sacrifice it in a hopeless resistance which, however, would cost the lives of many brave men on our own side. Finally it seems that we offer to transport him and all his men to their own country rather than to slaughter them. The world has never seen such an exemplification of humane, civilized, Christian warfare.

The impression which this offer will create throughout Europe will be very great. It shows that while making war we do not forget the causes of the war. It shows that we were in earnest when we said that we went to war for the sake of humanity. We wish to spare the useless effusion even of the enemy's blood. We do not wish to expose the Spanish garrison to the sufferings to which Weyler condemned the peaceful inhabitants of Cuba. Whosesoever thought it was to make such an offer to a foe, to show mercy in such measure to a foe entirely at our mercy, it was a noble thought.

But if it was "magnificent," it was also "war." We cannot ruthlessly slaughter this helpless mass of men. Not being Spaniards, we cannot even bear to see them starve. We have gone to war to drive them, and the Government they sustain, out of Cuba. We cannot let them go, as their commander demands, with the chance that they may bear arms against us in the future. So long as they are in the island they will be either a menace to us or a burden upon us. If we should capture them after a battle and hold them as prisoners, we should be obliged to hold them for an indefinite time, and, as we are civilized people, to support them during that time. By sending them back to their own country, we make ourselves responsible for their support only during the time of the voyage. The transports are ready at Santiago to take them away. It is certain that they will never return. They will be available against us only in the fantastically remote contingency of an actual invasion of the peninsula by an American army.

The offer is as businesslike as it is benevolent. We shall be judged by it in Europe, and we can afford so to be judged. But Spain also will be judged by her reception of it. If it is possible that "Spanish pride" will go the length of dooming a Spanish garrison to a slaughter which those who must effect it go such unprecedented lengths to avert, what will be said of Spanish pride? Will it not be condemned throughout the civilized world as only another name for ferocious cruelty? What friends and sympathizers can Spain retain among decent men and decent women anywhere if she refuses to accept the lives of Spanish soldiers as a present from an enemy that is at once able and reluctant to take them? However that may be, the offer vindicates our own National character in the eyes of the world, and does great honor to the United States.

GOV. BLACK'S BILL.

Gov. Black's election bill is very likely unconstitutional. It is certainly futile and unnecessary.

A State Superintendent of Elections whose functions extend to only one city of the State and to but a fraction of its territory is an anomaly. He should be called the State Superintendent of the Elections in New York City. That title, which accurately describes the nature and limit of the duties of the office, would truthfully reveal, also, the special character of this project of legislation, which had its origin not in a demand of the people but in the necessities of a party.

It is not possible that Mr. Platt approves this bill or the policy it represents. It is too puerile and amateurish. But if the Governor fondly imagines that his bill will in any way give him control or any actual supervision of the election in New York City Mr. Platt will show him his mistake. Since the appointment of a Platt man to the Police Commission Mr. Platt is understood to be again on good terms with Tammany. The new bill provides that the State Superintendent to be appointed by the Governor shall appoint his Deputy Superintendents from lists submitted by the Chairmen of the County Committees of the two parties, that is, by Tammany and by Mr. Platt. If Tammany and Platt are at that time acting in harmony the lists from which the State Superintendent must choose his deputies will contain no names of persons who would be so indiscreet as to interfere with any "deal" arranged between the two regular organizations. The Governor's Superintendent will be baffled by his own deputies, whose allegiance will be due not to him but to the bosses. But no such apparatus is in any degree necessary to insure the purity of the election in New York City. Small frauds there may be, but under the present elections laws of the State no great frauds will be attempted except by desperate criminals, and they will be almost certain to find themselves in jail.

The true value of this bill as a measure of special and vengeful legislation is exhibited in Section 10, which forbids police officers to be within any polling place whenever any Deputy Superintendent is in attendance there. This is intended to baffle Devery, and is worthy of boys in their teens. Nothing more spitefully silly was ever put into a legislative measure.

The weakness of Gov. Black's position is apparent. If the police situation is grave enough to warrant the enactment of such a law as he proposes it is grave enough to warrant him in removing Mayor Van Wyck as the Platt Republicans importuned him to do until their chief made up with Tammany. If there was no cause for removing the Mayor there is no sufficient cause for passing this bill.

MR. HARMON'S EMPEROR.

If ex-Attorney General Harmon's apprehensions are well grounded we must look to our future. An Emperor of these United States would be a person of tremendous power and consequence—easily the biggest man on earth. He would live in unspeakable magnificence, not in our modest wooden White House, but in a splendid imperial palace of Pentelic marble and porphyry. His larder would be a vision of plethora, his cuisine a dream, his beverages each a poem. In his stables the stallions of Araby would munch oats in golden mangers. Countless servitors would attend upon him. No wish of his would remain ungratified. Yes, the American Emperor would do the imperial business more gorgeously than it has ever been done before.

But the limitless power of the place would constitute its chief and most dangerous attraction. If any citizen of Maine or Ohio or Arkansas ever turns Emperor his downfall will be due to the itch for power. No man anywhere could ever make any plans without taking the American Emperor into account. His little finger would be thicker than the aggregate loins of a Congress of European sovereigns. He could whip the world.

Yet we think that ex-Attorney General Harmon might make a personal canvass of our population from Eastport to Unalaska, and from Duluth to the Dry Tortugas, without finding one American citizen who would admit, even under the most skillful cross-examination, that he had any plan or the least desire to seize the Government and proclaim himself Emperor. The prize is splendid. The temptation ought to be correspondingly great. But the difficulties are considerable and the American temperament is little inclined to yield to the allurements of throne and crown.

We must therefore set down Mr. Harmon's warning about imperialism as flapdoodle of the most ordinary kind. It alarms nobody, makes no man look grave, alters no opinions, and is not an argument. The craze for expansion will never be checked by absurdity and extravagance. Nor is it any longer helpful to remind us that no authority for acquiring territory can be found in the Constitution. Jefferson bought the Louisiana tract and Seward bought Alaska. The Constitutional objection has been overcome by precedent and practice. No man is converted from an expansionist to the conservative and home-keeping view by telling him that the Constitution makes no provision for annexing the Philippines, and solemnly assuring him that "an imperial policy will lead some day to an Emperor." Nor do those who repeat the stock arguments of academic debate make any helpful contribution to the discussion of the question what we are to do with our conquests. The question is not academic; it is intensely practical and important. It cannot be settled by appeals to precedent, by recalling our traditions, or by the utterance of formal phrases and empty abstractions. Arguments based on practical considerations of National advantage are about the only ones that will now affect the public mind. It is not a moral or an ethical question. It is purely one of policy.

When Mr. Harmon tells us, therefore, that "we cannot under our system govern any people without letting them help govern us" he gets down to the actual question and states a proposition that will perplex the advocates of the policy of taking everything and keeping it. To govern by consent of the governed is not only an established policy, the vital principle of our Republic, but we have been taught to believe that it was the only policy that led to permanent safety and happiness. Yet we have a large and powerful party who would at once take into our population seven or eight millions of people none of whom can ever become voters. They will be the permanent wards of the Nation, like the Indians. Mr. Harmon does not go too far when he warns us that this is, indeed, a perilous departure from our custom and our principles. Even under the wisest and most indulgent colonial rule our non-voting and much-mixed population in Hawaii and the Philippines will be a source of uneasiness to us, and may give us a good deal of trouble.

This and other practical aspects of the Philippine problem are worth talking about. It is by considering them that thoughtful men are able to make up their minds one way or the other as to the wisdom of keeping the islands. There is more virtue and material of persuasion and conviction in an argument based on the practical difficulties that will confront us in the Philippines than in all the talk about Emperors and the traditions handed down from the fathers that we have heard since the question arose.

The great question of all, however, is what shall we do with the Philippines if we do not keep them?

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

We spoke some time since of the conduct of the German squadron at Manila as "unmannerly and provocative." It may be that, of course, without amounting to a violation of neutrality or of international law. But that it is that there can be no question.

The latest exhibition of German manners seemed, as it was first and unofficially reported, too gross to be credible. But Admiral Dewey's official report puts the facts beyond doubt. The insurgents attacked the Spanish positions at Subig Bay and took them all, with the exception of one island, which they were prevented from taking by the German warship Irene. It was not until two American warships appeared in the bay that the German warship desisted and took her departure.

There can be no doubt of the unmannerly and provocative character of this performance. The pretext upon which Germany maintained a force of warships in Manila Bay four times as strong as that which Great Britain found essential, was the protection of German interests, which are perhaps one-fourth as important at that port as those of Great Britain. But there are neither German interests at Subig Bay nor the pretense of any. It is said unofficially that the German commander explained his presence and interference there on the ground of humanity. What his ship was really doing, however, was plainly intervening in the war for the protection of Spanish interests.

It is reported from Manila that the German naval officers behave with an incivility which amiability itself can hardly attribute to unassisted nature. The reported disregard of the harbor regulations of the American Admiral would indicate a denial of his right to make such regulations. In fact, the general behavior of the German Navy seems to amount to a challenge of the lawfulness of the American occupation. It is incredible that such a line of action should be persistently maintained without sanction from Berlin. Why it should be sanctioned is not at all clear. Whatever the ultimate disposition of the Philippines may be it is certain that we shall have a great deal to say about it, and Spain nothing whatever, and therefore it seems that it must be rather by native affinity than by political design that the representatives of Germany show a continual disposition to oblige Spain and to disoblige the United States. Their behavior at Manila must put a very serious strain upon the patience of Admiral Dewey. If it is intended to try his patience, the situation is very deplorable. It would, of course, be relieved of all strain if instructions were sent to the German Admiral to behave himself like a civilized being, like the naval commanders of other powers in Manila Bay. Not one of these has given the slightest cause of offense to the American Admiral, and they are protecting the interests of their respective nationalities quite as efficiently as the German ships are protecting any visible "German interests."

THE WORK AT SANTIAGO.

The occurrence of cases of yellow fever at Siboney warrant us in an immediate change of tactics at Santiago. So long as the troops were in good health time was in our favor, and it seemed wise to attempt to wear out the enemy by bombardment rather than to risk the loss of a great many lives in attempting to take the place by assault. That was Gen. Shafter's plan, and he took frequent occasion to use the flag of truce to sound Gen. Toral as to the state of his mind and impress him with the folly of further resistance.

The appearance in the field of so powerful an enemy as yellow fever almost forces us to make quick work of Santiago in order that our troops may be relieved from duty in the mud and water of the trenches and removed to high ground where their sanitary condition can be efficiently safeguarded. If Gen. Toral does not surrender, which it is hoped he will be moved to do, and doubtless would do but for the restraints put upon him by Blanco and Madrid, it seems probable that the task of reducing Santiago will be begun in earnest and carried to the end without further parleying.

The country need not be alarmed by the appearance of yellow fever near Santiago. The disease is always there. It was to be expected that cases of it would occur among our troops. It was almost inevitable. But the best means known to medical science for preventing any general spread of the infection will be employed, and physicians of high reputation as experts are on the spot.

"THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

We took occasion the other day to point out the huge error that Admiral Cervera made when in his official report of his disaster he said that he was beaten by a force more than triple his own. Of course a man in the Admiral's position is not to be blamed for so loose an estimate, but, in the interest of historical accuracy, it ought not to be let pass without correction.

The conversation with Captain Eulate, a report of which was published yesterday, is very instructive. The temper of his remarks is admirable, like all those which have been reported from Spanish naval officers of high rank, excepting the bombastic Camara's "prospectus" of his cruise. But his account of the fight, so far as the Vizcaya was concerned, represents it as a duel between that vessel and the Brooklyn. His ship was hit once or twice by shells from the Oregon, but it was the Brooklyn which defeated and destroyed the Vizcaya. Now it happens that, on paper, the Vizcaya is in most respects a more formidable ship than the Brooklyn, excepting in speed, the Brooklyn being, under forced draught, four-fifths of a knot faster. But both offensively and defensively the Spanish cruiser is the more powerful. Her water-line belt is from ten to twelve inches thick, while the Brooklyn's is from three to eight; her turret protection is nine inches, against the Brooklyn's barbette plating of from six and a half to fifteen, although the protective deck of the Brooklyn is much heavier than that of the Spanish cruiser. The Vizcaya had two eleven-inch guns and ten of five and a half, against the Brooklyn's eight eight-inch guns and twelve of five inches. Upon the whole, a disinterested naval officer would probably have chosen the Spanish ship as a fighting machine.

We have called the sea fight between these two ships a duel, and so it was so far as the Vizcaya was concerned. But, as a matter of fact, the fire of all four of the Spanish ships was concentrated upon the Brooklyn as the fastest of our squadron, and she was mauled by all of them so long as they were in a condition to fight at all. Upon every one she inflicted more injury than she received from it. So, instead of being a duel between equals, the fight, so far as the Brooklyn was concerned, was of one ship against four, in fact a fight against "more than triple force." It is quite impossible to explain the result of it except by the immense superiority on our side of "the man behind the gun."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is no record of any good result that came from complaints against the disregard of public rights and convenience by the managers of the Union, or "Huckleberry," Road, but it is well, nevertheless, to enter an occasional protest, if only to show that not quite everybody admits the out-and-out ownership by that corporation of the whole trans-Harlem region and all its inhabitants and visitors. Of course, for all practical purposes, it and they are so owned, but at least a theory to the contrary ought to be maintained, and one way of doing so is to call attention to grievances and to pretend to a belief in the existence, somewhere, of a power to enforce reforms. With this in view, and not in expectation of bringing about any change, there is excuse for a few indignant lines about the facilities provided by the Union Company for taking care of the traffic which converges at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. As a matter of fact, there are no "facilities" at that point, but never mind that. Passengers are numerous, at any rate, and as it is a place at which lines from both the east and west sides of town come together, and whence other lines run to many suburban parks and towns, much transferring from one car to another is attempted there. Rain or shine, it has to be done in the open street, without the slightest protection for the multitudes waiting from five to twenty minutes for a particular car. This is bad enough, but it is still worse that usually or on ordinary days and always on holidays cars arriving at this junction carry as many persons as they decently, or indecently, can. The result is that the folks wishing to board them are lucky if they get even precarious standing room, and it is no uncommon thing for them to give up a proposed trip into the country in preference to the inevitable discomforts that confront them. Why an adequate number of empty cars should not start from this point is a mystery; that they do not is an outrage. Things like these are what prompt desperate schemes of the no-seat-no-pay variety—pleasant dreams, but utterly impracticable in a city of New York's shape, so long as it is provided with no means of supplying really rapid transit. On many of the lines more cars could be used than at present, and the withdrawal of cars to the barns whenever the crowding shows signs of diminution might be prevented, but a law which forced everybody to walk to whom a seat absolutely cannot be given at the busy hours would inflict greater hardships than those incidental to the present system. The resolution introduced in the Council this week will not be taken seriously, either by the companies or the public. Both know that every fare will secure a seat only after an underground road has been built.

—Better things were to be expected of a town like Cambridge, Mass., than the passage of a "curfew law." This confession that police inefficiency and parental neglect are characteristic of the place has just been made, however, and we will soon be hearing that the decreased number of children arrested is clear proof that everybody under age should pass half the time in imprisonment. It is to be presumed that care was taken to draft a law that will meet the constitutional objections recently raised against a similar statute passed in another Massachusetts town, but this is not certain, and there may be parents in Cambridge who will take immediate steps to test their rights, and those of their children. All reasoning people will wish them success in overthrowing the barbaric regulation which cranks are trying to impose upon them.

—When the Chicago stereotypers struck, the newspaper proprietors not only suspended publication, but ceased to post bulletins in front of their offices. The Chicagoans were therefore deprived of even a summary of the war news, and were made to feel the inconvenience of the strike as much as possible. The refusal to give out bulletins had been severely criticised, so severely that one of the offending papers, The Chronicle, has been moved to issue an elaborate defense of the course taken. It asks if the public would expect a grocer who had closed his shop for a few days for any reason, strike, sickness, or vacation, to put his stock on the sidewalk and ask his customers to help themselves, without money and without price. "It costs money —lots of it—to gather news," continues the article, "just as it costs money to buy groceries. Will our friends maintain that the newspapers, being shut off from every source of income, both from the sale of papers and from advertising, should continue to expend several thousands of dollars daily in securing and disseminating news? We conceive that the publisher, like the groceryman, is entitled to stop his outlay when his income ceases. His stock in trade is news. That is what he has to sell. Can he be expected to give away what he has on hand and then go down to his South Water Street—Santiago, Manila, Washington, New York, London, Paris—and lay in a fresh stock for gratuitous distribution?" There is something in this view of the case, but it must be remembered that the Chicago papers received, and had to pay for, all the news while the strike went on, and that it would have cost them practically nothing to put a little of it on the bulletin boards.

PERSONAL.

—So many troubles, legal and others, have crowded upon Mr. Oscar Hammerstein of late that no small amount of sympathy for him is felt, even by that considerable portion of the public not accustomed to pay any attention to the joys and sorrows of theatrical speculators. The series of events and misfortunes by which the energetic, courageous, and hot-tempered provider of amusement—and excitement—has lost, not only control of his most recent enterprise, but a very substantial equity in the great building which gave that enterprise a home, have been the cause of not a little sincere commiseration. Incidentally, the sale of Olympia under foreclosure illustrated and emphasized the fact that our laws in regard to security for money lent perpetuate an ancient absurdity, and can be made an instrument of something decidedly like injustice. That a borrower, besides giving a certain piece of property as guarantee for the payment of a certain sum, should also sign a personal bond for the same sum is a plan that has no justification in reason, or, indeed, in anything else except custom. In the present case an insurance company made what seemed to be, and was, a loan adequately secured by the property named in the mortgage. Mr. Hammerstein, unlike many more cautious and experienced dealers in real estate, gave the bond and mortgage himself, instead of through an irresponsible representative holding a trust deed. The result is that, the forced sale of Olympia at a dull season having realized less than the amount of the loan, a deficiency judgment for almost $11,000 has been secured against Mr. Hammerstein, and may hang over him for years, a troublesome and entirely unneeded reminder of the money which he sunk in this too ambitious undertaking. By the exercise of special caution and knowledge the danger of encountering such a liability can be avoided, but Mr. Hammerstein did not exercise that caution—perhaps did not possess that knowledge—and the law in consequence not only takes from him the pound of flesh, but a lot of blood along with it. The law should be changed. The would-be borrower should offer specified property as security, and the possible lender should decide whether he considered it sufficient or not. The personal bond in addition to the mortgage is not necessary to the safe conduct of business, invites to quibbles and evasions, or else opens the way to the infliction of hardships, and it should be abolished.

—It is just fifty years this Summer since Mr. Wentworth S. Butler, well known to every patron of the New York Society Library and to many other residents of the city as well, was graduated at Dartmouth College, and he utilized the leisure that has come to him since his recent resignation of the position of librarian in the beautiful building on University Place by making a journey to Hanover, attending commencement, and renewing his acquaintance with the old town where he won high collegiate honors, though the youngest member of his class. The passage of ten or twenty years usually makes such visits somewhat saddening, for it is not pleasant to be a stranger where once one was known to all, and the emotions felt while noting the changes of half a century must have been strong indeed. Mr. Butler became librarian of the Society Library in 1856, and his predecessors since 1793 numbered only five. In other respects, too, the library's history is interesting. It was founded in 1700, and until 1754 it remained in control of the city—a control, by the way, which was highly inefficient and which presented no support for the views of Mayor Van Wyck. The books were in charge of Trustees for nearly twenty years after that, and in 1772 a charter was secured from George III. The library was first housed in the City Hall. In 1795 a building was erected for it in Nassau Street, and since then it has been in Chambers Street, at Broadway and Leonard Street, and in the Bible House. The collection now consists of over 90,000 volumes, and some of them possess great value.

—Sir John Mowbray records in Blackwood's Magazine some of the memories he has accumulated in the course of "Seventy Years at Westminster." "It might be asked," he says in one paragraph, "how far the House of Commons as it was from 1853 to 1857 differed from the House of the present day? I know it is the fashion to say that there is great decadence in the tone and spirit as well as in the manners of Parliament. I think this is greatly exaggerated. Every Parliament has its own special characteristics, which depend to some extent upon the circumstances under which it came into existence, the authority of the Speaker, and the personal influence of the leader. The Parliament of 1832-4 was doubtless much affected by the excitement which prevailed during the reform agitation of the two preceding years. The Parliament of 1880 was turbulent owing to the unsettled state of Ireland and the excitement among the Irish members within our walls. The short-lived Parliament of 1885-6 represented the great change which the lowering of the county franchise had made in the rural constituencies. But I believe the spirit which animates the House of Commons as a body is much the same now as it has ever been—a patriotic spirit, conscious of the great traditions which it inherits, and anxious to work for the good of the empire." That shows a sweet reasonableness in the comparison of past and present not always to be found in men old by years or by nature.

CURRENT NOTES.

A committee of the Boston Merchants' Association has telegraphed home from Washington in great glee that it has obtained a promise from Secretary Alger to establish at the Hub an army purchasing and supply depot for New England.

* * *

The Post Office Department of the Dominion of Canada is rejoicing in a surplus of not less than $1,000,000 for the year ended June 30 last. This is a new experience for the Dominion, there having been previously a deficiency annually since 1893 amounting in five years to some $6,000,000.

* * *

A party of "rough riders" from the West, recruits for Col. Roosevelt's regiment, delayed for a while at the railroad station in Savannah, Ga., amused themselves by lassoing every negro who passed by until they had the entire street to themselves. They had a big live eagle with them which they affectionately addressed as Teddy Roosevelt.

* * *

The Montreal (Quebec) Witness recounts several serious results to the Spaniards from the blundering that marks the doings of the Spanish authorities in their conduct of the war, and, more emphatically than is its usual wont of speech, says: "The continuance of the war after what has already taken place would in itself be one of the cruelest blunders which a civilized people could be guilty of, and the kind of honor which demands it is demoniac."

* * *

The Populists of Tennessee have nominated Judge Robert Newton Richardson for Governor of their State. There was much opposition in the convention to nominating anybody, and at first the proposition to name a candidate was voted down—139¼ against and 83¾ in favor. This vote was reconsidered. The nominee is an old Confederate soldier, a lawyer by profession, and has been Judge of the Williamson County Court for a number of years.

The Matinee.

Owen Fawcett in the Detroit Free Press.

It was a common thing for actors to accuse Mr. Boucicault of being the originator of the matinée in this country. That is not true. The matinée came from Boston, and it was only a few years ago that it was against the law in Massachusetts to give a theatrical performance on a Saturday night. The managers, to get their six performances a week, gave a matinée on Saturday, and it has not been such a great number of years since that law was repealed.

Lieut. Wainwright's Exploit.

From The Boston Transcript.

The London correspondent Harold Frederic says the English people take more interest in Wainwright's exploit than in any feat of the season. It certainly makes rubbish of much "naval construction" talk. To have two terrible destroyers meet their match in a converted yacht is enough to make even Capt. Mahan question the conventional cant of sea power.

Varied Check Stamps.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are stamps and stamps, and the banks are wrathfully aware that there are. The report of one Boston bank for stamps received on checks is this:

Internal revenue stamps of 186
Regular postage stamps.
Omaha postage stamps.
Proprietary stamps.
Documentary stamps of 1898.
Postage-due stamps.

The receipts of two one-cent "postage due" on a check broke the record. How anybody outside of the Postoffice Department could have had them in possession to put on is now the mystery.

NUGGETS.

'Twill Be Curious.

When the war is over Admiral Camara may proceed to publish a small book entitled "Kodak's Kweer Kruises."—Newport News.

Still in Doubt.

"I spent $100 on my silver wedding present to my wife."

"What is it?"

"I don't know; she hasn't got through exchanging it yet."—Chicago Record.

An Immediate Necessity.

Mrs. Watts—What is on that button?

Watts—"Remember the Maine."

Mrs. Watts—It would do more immediate good if you would get a button with "Don't Forget the Groceries" on it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Of No Further Interest.

"My dear," asked the mother of her eldest daughter, who was reading war news aloud, "why don't you finish that account of the battle as given by Capt. Evans?"

"When he said that every man on his ship was engaged I ceased to be interested."—Detroit Free Press.

The Wrong Capital.

The English Herald of Peace announces that "the next Peace Congress will be opened at Lisbon Oct. 3." The Herald is a trifle mixed in its geography, doubtless. Madrid will be the storm centre of the next peace manifestation, and it will take place sooner than Oct. 3.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

OUR ALLIES.

Florence May Alt in The Voice.

Behold! A shadowy army marches with us,
  By day we hear the trampling of their feet;
By night we see their spectral campfires flicker,
  Dim-ringed with pallid faces strong and sweet!
Whole legions rise from Gettysburg and Shiloh,
  From mangled fields long healed by sun and snow;
Comes every hero from his tent of grasses
  Who died for love of freedom long ago.

No other war would wake them from their slumber,
  No other call unseal their dreaming ears;
No other cause could make their still hearts quicken,
  Who held God's peace so many silent years.
But since the war we wage to-day is holy,
  Since not a selfish triumph shall be won—
There fight for us, amid a host of heroes,
  The souls of Lincoln and of Washington!

On every hill blue beacon lights burn seaward,
  By dead hands lit, by fadeless glory fed;
They rise, they rise—that great unconquered army,
  In row on row their glimmering tents are spread.
From Saratoga's heights they hasten downward;
  From Charleston's crimson furrow answer rings;
At midnight on the lakes range Perry's seamen
  In ghostly fleets that challenge Queens and Kings!

Thy sky, Columbia, is rich with portents,
  Thy bow of promise arches not in vain—
Poor blackened isle! Poor tarnish'd gem of ocean!
  Thy task to cleanse it from its bloody stain.
From silent shoreless seas ride phantom vessels
  'Neath viewless flags, thy gallant ships beside;
For since the war we wage to-day is holy,
  They fight for us who once for freedom died.

ITALY TO SEIZE CARTAGENA

Squadron Sails to Take Possession of Colombia's Principal Port for an Unsettled Claim.

THE AMOUNT DUE IS $250,000

President Cleveland Was the Arbitrator, and Now the United States Is Asked to Beseech Italy to Delay Action.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 13.—The Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani left La Guayra on Monday for Carthagena, Colombia, in order to seize the Custom House there for the non-execution of the Cerruti claim.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The State Department has been notified that the Italian Government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment by the Republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen, amounting to $250,000. To this end the Italian Government has summarily closed diplomatic negotiations with the Colombian Minister at Rome, and has notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount. The information reaching the State Department is to the effect that the Italian squadron will arrive at Cartagena on the 14th, (to-morrow,) and that it consists of four warships.

In view of the serious possibilities involved in the case, the United States Government has sought to avert an immediate crisis. On the request of the Colombian authorities that the good offices of the United States be exercised, word was sent to our Chargé d'Affaires at Rome to make inquiry into the status of the case. There appears to be no disposition on the part of our Government to interfere in such steps as Italy may take for the execution of the award, as we are precluded from contesting an award made by this Government. At the same time it is hoped that Italy may be disposed to grant sufficient time to the South American republic to permit her to pay the award without suffering the indignity of a seizure of her chief commercial port.

As Italy's purpose is confined to the collection of the award, and has no territorial purposes in view, it is said that the Monroe doctrine has no application to the case, but that it is governed by the rules which applied to the British seizure of Corinto, when the British squadron occupied the Custom House until a claim of $75,000 was settled.

The Cerruti case grows out of the political agitation in Colombia in 1885. At that time Cerruti was at the head of a large company doing business in the State of Cauca, Colombia. During the rebellious period Cerruti was imprisoned by one of the political factions, his personal property taken from him, and his business interests wiped out. The case was first submitted to Spain for arbitration, but the award was not considered satisfactory. Later the Italian Government and that of Colombia agreed by protocol on Feb. 6, 1885, to submit the entire question to the President of the United States. President Cleveland accepted the duty, and after a lengthy consideration of the subject rendered his award on March 2, 1897, two days before the expiration of his last term. After disallowing the claims for personal damages resulting from arrest and imprisonment, President Cleveland's award for loss of individual property was as follows:

"I award £60,000, ($300,000,) of which sum £10,000 ($50,000) having been already paid, the Government of the Republic of Colombia will, in addition, pay to the Government of Italy, for the use of Señor Erneste Cerruti £10,000 ($50,000) thereof within sixty days from the date hereof, and the remaining £40,000 ($200,000) within nine months of the date hereof, with interest from date at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid, both payments to be made by draft payable in London, England, with exchange from Bogota at the time of payment."

Colombia declined to pay the amount of the award, on the ground that the President's decision was lacking in finality, and left several questions open to doubt. It was finally arranged that both Governments should make inquiries as to the meaning of certain features of the award. The inquiries were submitted to this Government, but it led to no reopening of the case, as the authorities here evidently regarded President Cleveland's finding as final. Thus the matter has stood, until now Italy has determined to abandon diplomacy and leave it with the Admiral of her squadron to collect the amount by occupying the Custom House of Cartagena.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, was seen to-night, and said he had no direct information as to the movement of the Italian fleet or its purposes. The Ambassador declined to discuss the case at issue, except to say that it had been finally adjudicated by the arbitration of President Cleveland, and the Italian Government desired a settlement on the basis of the President's decision.

Cartagena is a city of 25,000 inhabitants on the north or Atlantic coast of Colombia, almost due south of Santiago, where the American fleet is now stationed. It has a large commerce, most of the imports and exports of Colombia passing through there. Colombia has no navy, its only marine force being three small revenue cutters. They would be insignificant against the four warships of Italy. It is expected, therefore, that unless the seizure is deferred through the friendly but in no way imperative representations of the American Chargé at Rome Admiral Cardiani's squadron will take possession of Cartagena's Custom House within the next few hours.

CHINESE REBELS ADVANCING.

The French Government May Take a Hand for Protection.

CANTON, July 13.—Owing to the defeat of the imperial troops near Woo-Chow, 1,000 picked braves have been dispatched there, convoyed by two gunboats. The Prefect of Woo-Chow reports the imperial losses to be 1,500 killed, and adds that unless he is reinforced before Friday he will be forced to surrender.

The rebels declare their intention to overthrow the Manchu rule, and they promise ample reward to each locality supplying recruits. The rebels are in camp two or three miles from Woo-Chow. They expect to advance to-day or to-morrow.

It is reported that the French Minister has informed the Government at Pekin that France may be obliged to interfere by force of arms, owing to the menace to French commercial interests in the southern provinces.

DOMINICA WANTS TO ANNEX.

British Colony Would Like to Become Part of Us.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 13.—In the House of Assembly of Dominica, in the Leeward group of the British West Indies, a resolution was introduced in favor of accepting the offer of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, to extend imperial assistance to Dominica on condition of a change in the local Constitution, by which the island should become a Crown colony

To this an amendment was proposed by the anti-Crown colony party declaring that the Government was trying to deprive the inhabitants of their just rights and liberties, and proposing that the British Government be asked to barter Dominica to the United States or some other nation. The resolution was adopted. The supporters of the amendment have lodged a protest, and popular excitement on the subject is intense.

THE ARREST OF ESTERHAZY.

Will Be Arraigned on the Charge of Forging a Telegram.

PARIS, July 13.—Major Count Esterhazy, who was charged with being the author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, but acquitted by a court-martial, and who was taken into custody yesterday, is charged with forging a telegram sent to former Col. Picquart, signed "Esperanza," which was frequently mentioned during the course of the Zola trial.

On July 8 last, as announced in a dispatch from Paris, Count Esterhazy, caned former Col. Picquart, one of the Dreyfus witnesses, in a public street.

Former Col. Picquart has also been arrested and his apartments have been searched by the police.

A Parliamentary Election.

LONDON, July 13.—A Parliamentary bye election was held in the Borough of Gravesend to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation, after a seven years' representation, of the Conservative member, Col. James Dampier Palmer. The result was the return of the Conservative and Unionist candidate, Mr. J. H. Dudley Ryder, by a majority of 371 votes over the Liberal and Radical candidate, Mr. S. Runciman. The voting was as follows: Ryder, Conservative and Unionist, 2,327; Runciman, Liberal and Radical, 1,956; Conservative and Unionist majority, 371.

Col. Palmer carried Gravesend at the last general election by a majority of 1,187. Mr. Ryder, the new member, is a partner in Goutts's Bank.

Revolution Feared in Guatemala.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Fears of a revolution in Guatemala are due to the prevalent belief among the people that, if elected to the Presidency, Cabrera, the present head of the Government, will proclaim himself Dictator. He became President on the death of Barrios, and now seeks the office for a six years' term. His strongest opponent is José Castillo, who is supposed to be backed by the army, in which he has served with distinction. The election of Cabrera is expected, and in anticipation of trouble many Americans are returning to the United States, or removing their families out of the city.

The French Chambers Adjourned.

PARIS, July 13.—The French Chambers were adjourned to-day.

LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Acting Agent Faguet Gives Out a Statement in Relation to the Conduct of the Crew.

Paul Faguet, acting general agent for the United States and Canada of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, yesterday gave out for publication a statement concerning the charges made in relation to the conduct of the crew of La Bourgogne at the time of the recent disaster. Among other things Mr. Faguet says:

"It would be useless for me to defend the Captain and subordinate officers of La Bourgogne. They showed themselves heroes by remaining at their posts and dying with those they could not save. Of the eighteen officers of the deck and engine departments only three saved themselves, and then they did not leave the ship until they had done their whole duty.

"Immediately after the collision officers and men alike went to the posts assigned them. Several starboard lifeboats were dashed to pieces, while the lifeboats on the port side had been rendered useless by the heavy list of the steamer to starboard. The crew, aided by some of the passengers, succeeded, however, in lowering two of them, in which women and children took their places. Unfortunately, these boats had to be slipped along the hull of the steamer to be lowered, and they capsized. It was only at the last minute, when all efforts were of no avail and the steamer was about to disappear, that the sailors, by order of their chiefs, jumped into the sea and thirty-five of the sixty were lost.

"The three lifeboats that had been launched, after having unloaded their passengers in safety on board the Cromartyshire, made three more trips, and brought all the survivors. Capt. Henderson of the Cromartyshire has made to the Consul of Halifax a statement declaring that the criticisms attributed to him by writers in the newspapers are untrue.

"The firemen and coal passers were down in the engine room until the end, striving against the water which was invading it, to secure the good working of the pumps. It was only five or six minutes before the steamer sank that the chief engineer, who died at his post of duty, gave at two different times two blows of his whistle, signaling the crew to cease the work of rescue and hasten away.

"Two occurrences brought to my attention may have started the reports of brutal treatment on the part of our crew. One of the passengers, a young man, showed me a scar which he said he had received from a blow inflicted by an oar in the hands of some one—whether a passenger or sailor he did not know. But he added that the man who did strike him was justified in doing so, because there were eighteen or twenty on the raft he was trying to climb upon, and if he had not been repulsed the raft would have capsized and the whole party lost. The other incident was related to me by one of the passengers. A friend of his while trying to climb upon an already overloaded raft was knocked back by the blow from an oar in a sailor's hands, and thus the lives of the fifteen or twenty men on the raft were saved. What was the duty in these two cases of those who had charge of the rafts, repulse one man, who might have been able to find succor elsewhere or let twenty perish?

"All of these facts were reported to me by passengers. Several relatives of unfortunate victims, by questioning the cabin and dining room waiters who were saved, have learned a few incidents in the lives of their lost relatives just before the ship went down, and have been convinced that the charges of stabbing and other barbarisms are untrue."

Mass for La Bourgogne Victims.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Albert Schultz, his wife, Matilda C., and their two children, Mildred and Carola, who lost their lives in the La Bourgogne disaster, was celebrated yesterday morning by the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey in St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The mourners were Martin Schultz, brother of the deceased, his wife, and the immediate friends of the family.

THREE DIE IN FLAMES.

Big Blaze in Racine, Wis., Pens Laborers on the Third Floor as in a Trap.

RACINE, Wis., July 13.—At 3:30 this afternoon an explosion occurred in the japanning room of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Works, and in an instant the large building, which is a three-story brick structure, covering half a block, was in flames.

A spark set fire to the large barn belonging to James Nelson, two blocks away. Many houses and barns caught fire from the embers. The employes of the Fish Wagon Works fought to save their building. Three hundred men were at work at the time, and those on the upper floor jumped for life.

The fire was under control at 5 o'clock. The loss will exceed $100,000. Two hundred and seventy-five of the 290 men have been accotunted for.

The dead are John Keefe, Gus Knofski, and an unidentified body, supposed to be Adelbert Hollister.

The injured are James Dunlavey, Chris Poulson, probably fatally; George Case, fatal; Fred Potts, John Sigwart, John McNab, John Galldene, Christ Bolton, John James, George White, and Albert Miller. Many others who were injured were taken to their homes, and their names are not obtainable.

The workmen on the third floor were caught as in a trap. So suddenly did the flames reach them that several were blinded or suffocated by the smoke before help could reach them. Though the fire company was but a block away, the building was a mass of flames before the department arrived. Many of the workmen appeared in windows crying for help, while others jumped to the street below, receiving fatal or serious injuries.

Kiersy—Meltzer.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Eva Kiersy, daughter of Henry Kiersy of 251 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Meltzer, a member of the brewing firm of Meltzer Brothers, was celebrated Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Hugo J. Hoffman, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Agnes Murray as maid of honor. George Schultz accompanied the bridegroom as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

May Cut New York-Chicago Rates.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Representatives of the strong Eastern lines will meet in New York Friday to consider the advisability of putting in an open rate of $10 between New York and Chicago. The roads attending the meeting will be the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines and the Erie. With the exception of the Nickel Plate and West Shore, all the lines have so far refrained from carrying business on the cheap rates now in effect out of St. Paul.

GERMAN CRUISER WAS INTERFERING

The Irene Protected Spaniards in the Philippines.

DEWEY SENT TWO CRUISERS

When They Fired on the Forts the Irene Withdrew.

Officers of the German Warship Declared They Were Simply Interfering in the Cause of Humanity.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

MANILA, July 9, via Hongkong, July 13.—Insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

In response to the fire of the American warships the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

Gov. Gen. Augustin has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish forces. Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

The insurgents on July 6 made vigorous attacks on the Spaniards from all sides with little result. They shelled the Spanish blockhouses and trenches north of Manila and captured the Spanish guns at Santa Mesa. There was a furious musketry fire all night long at San Juan, Santa Ana, Paco, and Pasayi, the Spaniards replying with artillery and musketry. About 400 native militia at Santa Ana have joined the insurgents.

The insurgents have rushed the Malate intrenchments, pushing forward to the walls of the fort, but they had to retire at daylight. It is probable that both sides lost 100 men each.

The Americans and the insurgents are acting independently, both conducting their own operations and hoping to evolve an agreement afterward. The extent and duration of Gen. Aguinaldo's influence is uncertain. But it is certain that the Mohammedans of the South Archipelago ignore him, and the insurgents of the Isle of Luzon and other regions are content to use Aguinaldo until the Spaniards are expelled, when there will be a state of chaos unless a strong force of Americans assumes control of the islands.

The secret Katipunan Society, which was chiefly instrumental in organizing the campaign, is not fitted, it is said, to assist in administering the government of the Philippines. The Americans are postponing operations until they are fully prepared for any contingency. The natives are proving intractable.

About thirty thousand Americans are expected here shortly, which would enable them to effectively control the whole of the Philippine Islands. In the meantime there are differences between the insurgent chiefs and Aguinaldo. The latter is reported to be aware that he cannot capture Manila without the Americans; but a majority of his followers are confident that he can. In any case, they consider it desirable that he should attain a position which would enable him to make the best terms possible with the Americans. Accordingly, the insurgents have abandoned their attitude of inaction and have arranged for further revolts on the part of the hitherto loyal natives.

The Americans are drilling persistently and promise to make splendid fighters when the time arrives for them to take the field against the Spaniards. The sanitation of Cavite is dangerously neglected.

It is reported that Abachio and four other Northern Philippine leaders who supported Aguinaldo during the last insurrection, until they quarreled, it is alleged, over sharing the plunder, when the Spaniards are said to have bribed them to leave the country, have now returned from Hongkong, desiring to rejoin Aguinaldo, but have been imprisoned and charged with treachery. It is believed they will be shot. If this turns out to be the case, it is liable to alienate the insurgents of the Northern islands, who are the best fighters.

When the Raleigh and the Concord visited Subig they found the insurgents in possession. It appears that a month ago the wild mountaineers, with bows and spears, descended upon the place in thousands, the native garrison seceded, the Spaniards abandoned the arsenal without a struggle and sought refuge on Grande Island, which quickly surrendered to the Americans.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Turning to the Far East it was refreshing to receive to-day good news again from Dewey. In fact, it is beginning to be remarked that he is usually able to make felicitous reports. The Administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the Admiral in meeting, as he did, the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay, and just reported. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene, after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord.

A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior to either of the two American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships. The Irene is a protected cruiser, built of steel, with three screws, two funnels, and two military masts, 4,400 tons. Her protected deck is of steel, three inches thick. Her armament consists of fourteen six-inch guns, eight one-pounders, four torpedo tubes, and one torpedo vedette boat.

The Raleigh is of 3,183 tons, and the Concord of 1,700 tons. The Raleigh has a protected deck of 1¼ inches thickness and the Concord a protected steel deck of 1 1-8 inches. Together the two American boats have about forty guns, four Gatling guns, eight torpedo tubes. In armor the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage in number and general effectiveness.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this Government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or to attach serious import to the incident.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch bearing upon the incident:

Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there. They took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available. DEWEY.

HOW GERMANS ARE ACTING.

LONDON, July 14.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import. United States Consul Wildman asserts that Admiral Dewey could compel the surrender of Manila to-morrow if he liked. He says his dispatches show that the Germans continue to interfere, their actions causing much anxiety, as it is said they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies, and, moreover, that the German officers have been seen in the Spanish trenches.

"The Germans have not been careful to observe the naval courtesies required by the situation. They have given Admiral Dewey much annoyance by going against his regulations, and by insisting on sending their boats around the bay after dark. At the same time the German Admiral (von Diederichs) informed Admiral Dewey that he has no intention of giving offense to America, and that his movements are not to be construed as any demonstration of ill-will. Admiral Dewey is said to have replied: 'Perhaps it would be better if matters were managed a little differently.'

"The German ships have done and are still doing rash and impertinent things, like the Irene incident. The Americans hope the Spaniards will continue their rash waste of ammunition in fighting the rebels, and then surrender Manila without bloodshed.

"Admiral Dewey, on the report that the German fleet was landing large quantities of rice and flour for the Spaniards, decided to be more strict, and has put authorities at the end of the jetty to overhaul all launches going or coming."

THE BERLIN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, July 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The German press is actively discussing the future of the Philippines. The difficulties arising out of the present state of things—of which it is asserted the Americans hardly take sufficient account—may soon assume alarming proportions, such, indeed, as may finally necessitate the intervention of powers whose commercial interests in the islands are affected.

"The Kreuz Zeitung points out that American annexation is by no means necessary and would involve a complete change in America's naval and military system. But, it adds, 'it is evident that the Monroe doctrine has been dropped and a new policy of imperialism begun. The Stars and Stripes will shortly wave over Manila.'"

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The idea of forming a central European coalition, consisting of the Triple Alliance and its immediate neighbor, to oppose the expected increasedly hostile commercial policy of the United States is gaining ground in Germany."

SPANISH CREW MUTINIES.

HONGKONG, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9, say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subic the crew mutined and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

Continuing, the letter confirms the story told by The Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents, with the captured arms and ammunition.

The Germans, it appears, ally themselves with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches. Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

CONDITIONS AT MANILA.

LONDON, July 14.—The special correspondent of The Times at Cavite writes as follows under date of July 10, via Hongkong:

"I arrived here on July 7. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson received me cordially, and gave me quarters with the officers of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry. The American troops are a fine looking body of men; but the discipline is easy, and not at all comparable to that of the English Volunteer Corps. Their clothing is heavy for a warm climate; and I fear the men will suffer from heat, should field operations be necessary for the capture of Manila.

"There are about 160 cases in the hospital, chiefly of diarrhea caused by eating fruit or drinking unfiltered water. A steamer arrived on the 9th from Australia with 3,000 frozen carcasses for the American forces.

"The condition of Manila is said to be terrible. It is hoped the town will surrender without necessitating a bombardment, but the Spanish authorities are obstinate and a capitulation is not likely. The whole American expedition is expected here by July 30.

"Admiral Dewey, whose attitude has been particularly humane and lenient, has now declared a complete blockade. Yesterday he sent away the British steamer Esmeralda, which wished to take passengers for Hongkong. The conduct of the Germans still causes grave suspicion."

MADRID HEARS FROM MANILA.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch from Iloilo says: "A German cruiser which left Manila on the 5th brings a letter from the Captain General saying that the situation there is unchanged. The commander of the cruiser reports that the Americans expect 6,000 reinforcements by July 15, when they will attack Manila from the north.

"Two rebel chiefs have been shot. Advices from Masbate and Luzon report a general rising in both provinces. In the operations at Sierra Capiz twenty-five insurgents and two Spaniards were killed."

NEW YORK TROOPS ARRIVE.

Soldiers of the First Regiment Are at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Two battalions of the First New York Regiment arrived here to-day and were met at the ferry landing by a reception committee composed of former residents of New York. The soldiers were given a fine reception and were breakfasted before taking up the march to Camp Merritt, where they will go into camp pending the completion of arrangements for transportation to Honolulu. It is generally understood that the whole regiment will be shipped on one steamer, though it has been hinted that the regiment may be dispatched in detachments on the next fleet of transports which is to leave this city some time next week. The New Yorkers are splendidly equipped, so there will be little delay in getting started for Honolulu.

The balance of the regiment will arrive to-morrow. A public reception has been arranged to take place to-morrow at the Merchants' Pavilion. Many prominent New Yorkers who are here, besides all the military dignitaries now in the city, have been invited to participate in the festivities.

Steamship Arizona a Transport.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day announced that the War Department had secured, by purchase, the steamship Arizona, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She is a vessel of over 5,000 tons, and is to be devoted to transport purposes on the Pacific Coast. For some time past the department has been anxious to obtain vessels of the Northern Pacific Company, but owing to some international question which presented itself, this was impracticable. The acquisition of the Arizona, however, indicates that the objection has been removed, and the department will, if it so desires, purchase other vessels of the company's fleet.

RELIGIOUS BODIES CONFER.

Will Do Missionary Work in the Philippines and Spanish West Indies.

A meeting of representatives of various religious bodies was held yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to devise the best way to utilize men and money, and avoid waste, strife, and duplication in proposed missionary and educational work in the Philippine Islands and the Spanish West Indies. The meeting developed the fact that seven different mission boards have either undertaken work in Cuba or expect to undertake it immediately the Spanish power is driven out. Three boards propose to undertake work in Puerto Rico, and three boards also contemplate work in the Philippine Islands.

It was learned that the Baptist Home Mission Society wishes to co-operate with the Southern Baptist Convention in the latter's work in Cuba, and it was recommended that the American Board, Congregational, consider the Caroline Islands its special field, and perhaps extend its work to the Ladrone Islands.

The meeting recommended that each board appoint a committee on the fields in which it proposes to enter, and that the committees confer in regard to an equitable distribution of territory. It was considered possible that the American Church Missionary Society, that represents the low church element among Episcopalians, and has already done work in Cuba, may co-operate.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GRIDLEY.

Business in Erie Was Suspended During the Exercises.

ERIE, Penn., July 13.—Funeral services over the ashes of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia at the battle of Manila, were held this afternoon, the urn that contained the remains being placed in Lakeside Cemetery. Business was suspended in the city during the funeral exercises. The cortège was over a mile in length. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the interment. Bishop Boyd Vincent of Ohio and the Rev. F. P. Spalding of St. Paul's Church conducted the services.

CHICAGO EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

Mayor Harrison and Friends Control the Superintendent's Election.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The new Board of Education met to-night and elected its officers, including Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University to be Superintendent of Schools. The vote stood 13 to 6, and was the subject of much congratulation on the part of Mayor Harrison and his friends who have fought long and hard to oust Albert G. Lane, who held the place so many years.

The going out of so many old members gave the Mayor his opportunity, and the new appointees were presumably all pledged to vote for Andrews. The Council had requested the Board of Education to select for the place a man from Illinois if possible, but the request was ignored by the board, and Andrews's election was clinched by a good majority. There has been much bad feeling engendered by the fight, and it is predicted by some that if a Republican succeeds Mayor Harrison, Andrews's hold on the place will be very insecure.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN OMAHA.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee, July 10.

Excepting only the memorable farewell given to the Omaha Guards and the Thurston Rifles, the most notable reception given by Omahans to any military companies or regiments was that at the station of the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday when the First Regiment of New York volunteer infantry passed through the city en route to San Francisco. Over 3,500 citizens, a large majority of whom were fair women, greeted the New Yorkers most cordially, served them with substantial refreshments, decorated them with flowers, and sent them westward with many a heartfelt godspeed.

The programme arranged by Mayor Frank E. Moores and other loyal citizens was well carried out, and though it was late at night before the last section of the regiment passed through the city, none of the soldiers was allowed to leave the station unreminded of the good-will of the people of the Exposition City.

At the blowing of the big whistle of the Union Pacific shops and the calliope whistle of the Bemis Bag Company shortly before 4 o'clock, the citizens of all sections were notified that they had one hour to get to the railway station and welcome the Eastern soldier boys. They responded numerously and quickly. They came from as many sections of the city as the shrill blasts of the powerful whistles penetrated, and that included the streets of all sections and of all nations. From all quarters the people came, and hardly a one that did not bring some token of regard for the Empire State volunteers.

By 5 o'clock the crowd at Tenth and Mason Streets had completely overrun both of the railway stations and the extensive platforms between them. The early comers picked out points of vantage on the colonnades and balconies of the Burlington's new station. The east side of the Tenth Street viaduct was soon crowded with an animated throng. The roof of the Union Pacific Station was easily climbed, and the tops of freight cars and coaches standing about were also made to hold several hundred spectators.

It was just a few minutes before 6 o'clock when the lookout, seated away up on top of the Burlington Station, cried down to the big bundle of humanity below, "Here they come!" and a mighty shout went up to the lookout in acknowledgment of his tip. If there was a big crowd before, there was twice as large a one within two minutes. Whence they came it was hard to tell, but they rushed out pell-mell, all enthusiastic to extend a cordial greeting and a bite to eat to the Eastern boys. The train was a long one, and it was drawn into the station slowly in order to avoid accidents. There were ten tourist sleeping cars and one standard sleeper, all belonging to the Wagner Company, a freight car, and a caboose, drawn by a big locomotive from the Omaha shops of the Union Pacific. Even the equipment of the train represented New York and Omaha.

Before the train pulled out New York and Omaha got very thick. Some of the New York boys took away the hatpins of the Omaha girls, while others wrote their names and addresses on the cuffs and collars of the best Omaha shirt waists. Cheers by the New Yorkers for Omaha, and return cheers by the Omahans for New York came thick and fast. So did the sandwiches and the cake, the lemonade and the pies, the cigars and smoking tobacco, and the pretty flowers, and the readable magazines and papers.

The system of the distribution of these favors had been well arranged. There were five heavily loaded trucks, each in charge of a selected committee of Omaha women. Fifteen minutes before the train arrived Mayor Moores explained just what each one was to do, so that when the military train rolled in every one who was to help serve the soldiers knew her part real well. The trucks were rolled over to the side of the train, and while the Mayor and other gallant men went ahead to open the way the younger women followed with the refreshments and souvenirs throughout the train. Each party had two cars assigned to it, so all were served with but little confusion. From the privates who were standing guard over the equipment in the baggage car to Col. Barber and the other officers in the rear sleeper, all were liberally supplied. Emil Brandeis was on hand to see the soldiers enjoy the 1,000 pies that the Boston store contributed, and happy Dave O'Brien chuckled as he saw the boys relish several gallons of his ice cream.

There were others. H. K. Burket, Clement Chase, Judge Fawcett, C. E. Squires, W. F. Bechel, J. A. Kuhn, S. A. Hutchinson, W. S. Strawn, and scores of other leading citizens had their coats off and worked like troopers handling the good things for the soldier boys. But the fine work of presentation was done by the women. Among their number were noticed Mesdames Frank E. Moores, John S. Brady, Squires, Hoagland, Chase, Jensen, Eddy, and Summers, and the Misses Yates, Hall, May Wyman, Helene Wyman, Alexander, Tukey, Hoagland, Cole, Jackson, Jaynes, Moore, Butterfield, and McKenna. None of the young women were more cordially received by the soldiers as they passed through the cars than Misses Hester Taylor and Elizabeth Campbell; they were armed with several boxes of good cigars and were immensely popular all through the train.

Col. Barber, commanding the regiment, said the reception was the most remarkable his command had met with since leaving the shores of the Hudson. That he and his men appreciated the ovation they received was shown in their every word and action. From the Colonel down they were all an extremely fine looking body of men, and the proportion of young men seemed notably large. The Colonel was attired in a short sack coat with a few plain trimmings, and wore white duck trousers, which appeared so clean that some one said that he had put them on while the train was crossing the bridge. In the regiment were 1,319 men and fifty-seven officers, a total of 1,376. The companies that occupied the cars of the first train were K, Capt. Seglin; L, Capt. Cheney, and M, Capt. McIntire. These companies were largely made up of young men from Newburg and Poughkeepsie. In speaking to a Bee reporter, one of the officers said: "We have had a pleasant trip so far. There has been no sickness or accident among the men. At several places on the line the people have turned out to receive us, but none of the receptions has even approached this. The Omaha people have certainly done well by us. It is said we are going to Honolulu to do guard duty for awhile, but we have received no orders to that effect yet, and probably will not until we reach San Francisco. Here goes the train. Good-bye."

TENANT KILLS LANDLORD

Matthias Fischer, a Saloon Keeper, Shoots Frederick Kaufman and Commits Suicide.

MOTIVE STILL A MYSTERY

Murdered Man Was Summoned to His Death by a Request to Examine Some Locks Which Were Out of Repair.

Frederick Kaufman, twenty-five years old, of 11 East Sixty-sixth Street, a member of the firm of A. L. & A. G. Kaufman, cigar manufacturers at 402 East Thirty-third Street, was killed yesterday afternoon by Matthias Fischer, fifty-six years old, a saloon keeper doing business at 556 First Avenue, who barely a minute later ended his own life with two bullets shot from the same pistol with which the murder had been committed.

The murder and suicide were committed in the two rooms in the rear of the saloon, and the only witness was William Huxel, five years old, who saw Fischer just as the latter was turning his pistol on himself. Death in both cases was almost instantaneous, though the saloon keeper had sufficient strength left to order his son Harry, who had rushed into the room from which the sounds of the shots proceeded, to get out.

The motive for the double crime is likely to remain a mystery, although it is supposed that it resulted from a quarrel due to Mr. Kaufman's refusal to make some improvements on the premises occupied by Fischer. The murdered man owned the double five-story tenement in which the saloon is situated, with seven other similar houses on the block running from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, on the east side of First Avenue. On July 5 Fischer rented the corner saloon, but did not sign a lease, pending a conference about making some alterations in the front and rear. There were two vacant rooms in the rear, just across a narrow hallway, which Fischer also rented, and which he intended to use as a dwelling.

Mr. Kaufman Summoned.

Some of the locks on the doors of the saloon and the rooms were thought to be defective, and yesterday afternoon Fischer sent his twenty-year-old son Harry to Mr. Kaufman's cigar factory with the request that the latter come over and see about the locks. The young man came back and said the landlord would come over in a few minutes.

Ten minutes later Mr. Kaufman arrived. At that time Fischer was talking to his bartender and to a customer, and when his landlord came in he exchanged greetings with him. Mr. Kaufman waited about a minute and then stepped back into the rear rooms. Without a word Fischer followed him. Nothing is known of what took place while the two men were in the rear, but they had not been there over ten minutes when the muffled sounds of shots were heard by the bartender, Valentine Bohn, and Harry Fischer. The bartender ran to the door of the second room in the rear, and through the partial opening saw his employer lying bleeding on the floor. He was so frightened that he ran back and reported to the son that Fischer was hurt. The young man then made his way hastily into the room, and his father weakly groaned: "You get out of here."

Harry ran back and summoned the bartender. Together they ventured into the next room and there saw the lifeless body of Mr. Kaufman stretched on the floor. The two men then notified Policeman Reed of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. When the surgeon arrived, however, he found both men dead, and the Coroner was notified.

The Fatal Shots.

Capt. Wiegand and a detail of men from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were soon on the scene and examined the bodies. Mr. Kaufman had been shot twice, one bullet having struck him in the mouth and the other in the neck. Either of the wounds would have proved fatal. In the next room, connected by a door, lay Fischer, with a bullet hole in his throat and another in the abdomen. He had evidently walked into the room immediately after killing his landlord and shot himself while leaning against a doorpost. In his hand he clutched a cheap pistol of .32 calibre, with four chambers empty.

Although the revolver was found on Fischer, it was not at first known who had committed murder, and it was thought that the two men had engaged in a duel, but when Coroner Bausch took testimony he found the Huxel boy, who said he stood on the staircase overlooking the door of the second room and had seen Fischer place the pistol to his throat. Before he could make any outcry the saloon keeper had pulled the trigger and fell face forward.

As soon as the facts of the tragedy became known a large crowd gathered. It required half a dozen policemen to keep the people from surging into the rooms where the bodies lay.

In the midst of this excitement Mrs. Fischer, the wife of the dead saloon keeper, arrived. She brought several articles of furniture from the house at 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, where she and her husband and five children had lived, and which they were just vacating to move into their new apartments in the rear of the saloon. She made her way through the crowd, and at first was refused admittance, but when the policeman at the door learned who she was he allowed her to enter. Inside she learned the cause of the commotion, and when she saw her husband's dead body she fainted. With considerable difficulty she was revived.

Shortly afterward Coroner Bausch arrived. He made an exhaustive inquiry and examined everybody who was within hearing distance of the shots. Beyond learning the time when the murder and suicide were committed, he could find out nothing except the fact testified to by William Huxel, that Fischer was the man who committed suicide.

No Motive Learned.

"No motive or reason," he said, "can be found for this terrible affair. There is absolutely no evidence of a quarrel, either at the time or on any previous occasion between the two. Nobody heard any loud language, and what the real reason for the deed is will perhaps never be known."

Harry Fischer, the son of the dead man, said he had heard nothing of a quarrel between his father and the landlord. "The two men," he declared, "had not spoken to each other more than three times since we have lived here, and I cannot imagine what led my father to do this. He was, it is true, very irascible. He was a one-armed man, and always carried a pistol to protect himself against the many tough characters in this neighborhood. Why, the second night we were here the door was broken open and our cash drawer robbed. Since then my father slept on the premises, and always had his revolver ready. In fact, he was laying for the robbers, whom he expected to make another call.

"No, I never noticed any mental disorder about him. He always was excitable, but I never knew him to do anything out of the ordinary. I am sure he had no previous quarrel with Mr. Kaufman, but my theory is that the two men had some words, and the landlord either struck him or made a motion as if to strike him, and to protect himself my father used his pistol. He must have realized what he did, and to save disgrace I suppose he took his life."

Fischer leaves a wife and five children. He was formerly in the saloon business at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, but sold out when the Raines law went into effect. Since then he had been living on the proceeds of the sale, but his funds running low, he concluded to again open a saloon. He was at one time an employe in a brewery, where he lost his left arm by tampering with some machinery.

Mr. Kaufman was unmarried, and was well known in the cigar line and real estate business. He was staying at Arverne, L. I., for the Summer, but his body was taken to his city home in Sixty-sixth Street.

Rumors About the Olympia.

There were rumors yesterday that A. H. Chamberlyn had secured the Olympia from the New York Life Insurance Company. It is understood that he has made an offer to the company to purchase the building for a sum exceeding a million dollars. Another proposition is said to have come from H. B. Sire, and still another from William R. Hearst. Mr. Chamberlyn represents a syndicate composed of Englishmen and Americans. He was busily engaged yesterday at the Olympia, looking over the building. Mr. Chamberlyn refused last evening to discuss the subject, and would neither confirm nor deny the report that he had obtained the Olympia. An officer of the New York Life Insurance Company intimated that Mr. Chamberlyn's proposition had been favorably received.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETS.

Speeches Marked the First Day's Programme at Omaha—Hawaiian Member Elected with Much Cheering.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—The delegates to the National League of Republican Clubs came to order an hour later than the schedule called for. The decorations of Boyd's Theatre are most elaborate. President Crawford called the convention to order, and a prayer by the Rev. Fissner M. Sisson of the Hanscom Park Methodist Church was followed by the reading of the official call by Secretary Stine. The Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha delivered a warm address of welcome on behalf of Nebraska, and President Charles E. Winter of the Nebraska State League spoke for his organization, he in turn being followed by Mayor Frank E. Moores, who spoke for Omaha. These were followed by President L. J. Crawford of the National League, who delivered his annual address.

At the close of President Crawford's speech a telegram of congratulation was sent to President McKinley. Robert W. Shingle of Honolulu was elected as a delegate from Hawaii amid cheers for the new territory.

The campaign for office of President is engrossing most of the attention. Among those mentioned for the office are Isidor Sabol of Erie, Penn.; E. N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, Mich., son of Congressman Dingley; J. Cookman Boyd of Maryland, and Col. W. J. Stone of Maryland.

To-morrow's programme includes two business sessions during the day and a grand mass meeting at the exposition auditorium in the evening.

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

Two Sets of Delegates Named in the First Ward, Borough of Queens.

The Democrats of the First Ward of the Borough of Queens met in convention last night at 7 Davis Avenue, in the Hunter's Point section, to elect delegates to the State Convention. They could not agree in convention, so they split into two parts and held two conventions, each of which elected a full set of delegates to the convention. Of the two factors in the ward, one favors Councilman Joseph Cassidy for leader of the borough, while the other, the dominant faction, has John P. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Streets and Highways, as a leader. He is Chairman of the Borough Committee.

The trouble arose over the seating of Patrick Weir, a follower of Mr. Cassidy. The convention voted not to seat him, whereupon William Wright of the Long Island City section took the floor and protested against the treatment the Cassidy men were receiving. He said it was plain that fair play was out of the question, and he for one would not remain. He got out, and so did Mr. Cassidy and eighteen others, twenty in all, out of a total delegation of fifty-four. The bolting delegates went to Court Square Assembly Rooms, where they organized, while the other delegation remained in the original meeting place.

The delegations elected are as follows: Madden Delegates—Deputy Commissioner John P. Madden; Borough President Frederick Bowley, and former Supervisor Joseph Burnell; Alternates—P. J. Hannigan, Joseph Myerose, and George Wallace. Cassidy Delegates—Councilman Joseph Cassidy, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers M. J. Goldner, and James F. O'Brien; Alternates—Samuel Brennan, James H. Johnson, and Patrick Weir.

The Bonds Will Be Sanctioned.

It was understood yesterday that the Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen had at last decided to abandon the fight they have waged for the last four weeks against the $23,000,000 bond issue, and that they would vote in its favor at the board's meeting next Tuesday. Several of the Brooklyn men are said to have gone into the last meeting with the intention of voting for the bonds, but changed their minds at the last moment.

New Jersey Shoemakers Strike.

VINELAND, N. J., July 13.—Twenty-two lasters employed in Charles Keighley's shoe factory here have gone on strike. They were working on a big order for shoes placed by the United States Government for the army. To-day 150 sewers and stitchers went out. A meeting was held, and it was decided to stand by the lasters to enforce the demand for an increase from 5 cents per pair to 6 cents. The higher price, the lasters claim, is the price paid in all shoe factories which are engaged on army shoes.

Health Department Appointments.

The Board of Health yesterday transferred Charles G. Purdy, a vaccinator in the Borough of Brooklyn, to the position of Medical Sanitary Inspector at a salary of $1,200 a year. The salary of James Thompson, a driver in the department in Brooklyn Borough, was increased to $780 a year. Dennis Crown was reinstated as laboratory attendant in the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $9 per week.

Jersey City Suicide Identified.

The man who committed suicide at West End, Jersey City, on Tuesday, by taking carbolic acid, was yesterday identified as John Walsh. He was employed as a butler by D. Guggenheimer of Manhattan, who has a Summer residence at Long Branch. How Walsh came to be in Jersey City, and why he killed himself, could not be learned.

Mutilated Silver Coins.

From The Halifax (N. S.) Herald.

It is noted in The London Daily Mail that the Bank of England has lately revoked the rule refusing silver coins with holes in them. There is little reason for refusing such coins, seeing that in Great Britain or Canada, for example, silver money is merely token money, good as legal tender to only a trifling amount, and making no pretense to having its face value in the metal composing it. A little more or less silver in such coins is a matter of very little moment. Of course, the case with gold coins is different, as their value depends on the metal in them and nothing else.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck, aged seventy-one, widow of William B. Shattuck, died of rheumatism of the heart at her country place in Lenox, Mass., yesterday morning. Recently she was removed there from her New York home. She gradually grew weaker until her death. Mrs. Shattuck and her late husband came to New York from New Orleans some twenty years ago, and about fifteen years ago purchased the beautiful place in Lenox known as Brookhurst. Mr. Shattuck died five years ago. Mrs. Shattuck continued to spend her Summers in Lenox with her son, Alfred R. Shattuck. Her daughter is the wife of Francis Burrill Hoffman.

Henry Withington.

Henry Withington died on Tuesday at his residence, 10 Evergreen Place, East Orange, of apoplexy. Mr. Withington was born in Boston in 1812, and was the son of Newell Withington, a large importer. When nineteen years old he went to Baltimore and engaged in the importing of sugars under the firm name of Withington & Eastman. Upon retiring he came to New York and resided here until a few years ago, when he moved to East Orange. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

DON A. KING, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers in that section, died at Pulaski, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-eight. He was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, and was graduated from Union College in 1844. He had practiced law for fifty-seven years.

NATHAN BIRCHALL THOMPSON, fifty-four years old, died at his residence, 1,525 Park Avenue, Tuesday, after a lingering illness. He was born in Philadelphia, and studied pharmaceutics under Prof. Bedford of this city. He received his diploma as a druggist, and was in business until about two years ago, when he retired on account of his health. A wife and one son survive him.

JAMES J. FALVEY, seventy-eight years of age, a well-known resident of this city, who for years kept a restaurant at the corner of Prince Street and Broadway, was found dead in bed in his apartments at the Hotel Peteler, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, Tuesday. He retired from business about thirty years ago.

JOSEPH McGERALD, eldest son of Arthur McGerald, Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, died Sunday. The funeral took place from his father's home, 328 Berry Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. McGerald was born in Manhattan, thirty-four years ago, and was engaged in the manufacture of carriages at 18 Gouverneur Slip with his father. His death was due to consumption. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

MRS. ELIZA A. WEEKS, for many years a well-known resident of Brooklyn, died Tuesday at Norwalk, Conn., in her ninety-fourth year. She was born at Wilton, Conn. In 1828 she married Carlyle T. Weeks of New York City. Her husband died in 1868. Mrs. Weeks had four children, three of whom are now living: Carlyle T. Weeks and George W. Weeks, both of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Imogene Boughton of Florida. The funeral services will be held at 2:30 this afternoon at the home of Carlyle T. Weeks, 289 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. C. W. Homer, pastor of St. James's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will officiate. The burial will be in the family plot, in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHARLES E. BARNEY of the dry goods firm of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, this city, died Monday at his home in St. Louis. Mr. Barney was ill only a few days, and died suddenly from paralysis. He was born in Maine in 1836. He began in the dry goods business and advanced by his own efforts. Mr. Barney was at the head of the Western branch of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney. He was also the New York buyer for the St. Louis house. Besides his immediate interests, he had much to do with other business enterprises of the West, especially mining. Mr. Barney was a widower. He leaves three children, Mrs. M. F. Maloy of New York, Mrs. A. B. Hall, and Miss Madge Barney of St. Louis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—WALLACE.—At Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 12, by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, Belle Marion, daughter of the late David L. Wallace, to Wilfred Wallace.

DIED.

MAXWELL.—On July 13, Rachel Maxwell.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAUREL.—Amelie Arpin, widow of Auguste Saurel, on Tuesday, July 12.
Funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d St., Thursday, July 14, at 9 A. M.

SHATTUCK.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, July 13, 1898, Elizabeth Caroline Shattuck, wife of the late William B. Shattuck and daughter of the late Albert G. and Lucy Richardson.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., July 15, at half-past 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

STAFFORD.—At Mizzentop, N. Y., on July 13, Susan E. Stafford, wife of the late Samuel Spencer Stafford.
Funeral private.

WEEKS.—Mrs. Eliza A. Weeks, widow of Carlyle T. Weeks, in the 94th year of her age.
Funeral services at residence of her son, Carlyle T. Weeks, 289 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Friday, July 15.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BANNAT, Fancre, 200 E. 93d St.	1	12
BONGIORI, Giuseppe, 214 Elizabeth.	1	12
BUEHLER, George, 632 E. 13th St.	31	12
CLARK, Frank, 231 E. 29th St.	36	12
CUNNINGHAM, George C., 535 W. 43d St.	1	11
CONNERS, Henry, 74 E. 119th St.	2	11
CIRCUS, Schaie, 347 E. 12th St.	53	13
CORSIGLIA, Giuseppe S., 81 Baxter.	61	13
COLAINO, Louis, 14 Roosevelt St.	52	13
DONNELSON, Harry S., 402 E. 31st.	28	14
ESPOSITO, Michael, 301 E. 61st St.	2	12
ELLING, Otto, 1,474 1st Av.	43	10
EHRINGER, Paul, 314 E. 119th St.	34	11
ELVERS, Arthur, 53 Bowery.	23	8
ERLANGER, Susmann, 362 E. Houston St.	77	12
FALVEY, James J., 2,027 Lexington Av.	78	12
FISH, Martin, 268 Stanton St.	1	13
GALANTE, Raphael, 334 E. 115th St.	63	12
GRAHAM, Duncan, 304 W. 21st St.	71	12
GALVIN, Delia, 117 W. 134th St.	23	12
HAYS, John B., 309 E. 114th St.	69	11
HAMONICK, Gisella, 285 E. 4th St.	10	12
HILL, Mary, City Hospital.	44	1[illegible]
HAGEMAN, Tillie, 325 W. 88th St.	56	11
JACKSON, George, 792 3d Av.	3	12
KELLOGG, Edward, 199 Washington.	60	12
KLEIN, Emily, 1,483 Madison Av.	1	12
LANDESBAUM, Samuel, 20 Avenue A.	24	12
LYNCH, Ann, 150 E. 50th St.	48	11
LASHINSKY, Rose, Riverside Hosp.	2	12
LIDDELL, Jessie, Summit Av.	13	12
LINIER, Harry, 789 Westchester Av.	26	12
LEE, Thomas, 164 E. 106th St.	35	12
MELLVILLE, Mary, 79 Madison St.	59	12
MOLLENBERG, Sigmund, 1,208 2d Av.	33	12
MONTAGUE, Mary, 415 E. 85th St.	67	12
MARKS, Thomas, St. Joseph's Hosp.	20	11
MERCHANT, Cornelia, 410 W. 47th.	75	13
MAHER, William F., 380 Front St.	34	11
MORGAN, Michael, 1,126 2d Av.	50	13
MURRAY, John, 204 E. 21st St.	56	13
McCONVILLE, Mary, St. Joseph's Home	70	11
NUCCI, Raffaela, 437 E. 113th St.	1	12
O'BRIEN, John, Almshouse.	50	10
PANNORE, Giovanni, 2,223 1st Av.	1	12
PALADA, Annuciata, 1,561 Avenue A.	5	12
PLANK, Adolph, 664 E. 137th St.	2	12
PFREIMER, Fred., 628 E. 17th St.	32	13
RANZOW, Albert, 137 W. 51st St.	20	13
REITH, Henry H., 252 8th Av.	31	10
RAEDEKER, Henry, Almshouse.	70	11
SISKIND, Bessie, 123 Forsyth St.	1	13
STONEBRIDGE, George H., 72 E. 83d St.	72	12
STEWART, Samuel, 547 W. 50th St.	8	12
STEWART, John, Bellevue Hospital.	33	12
SAHINA, Anna, 329 E. 71st St.	56	12
SAHINA, Anna, 329 E. 71st St.	56	11
TRUMBETTA, Philomena, 1,561 Avenue A.	55	11
TRACY, Joseph G., 341 E. 88th St.	1	12
THORNTON, Anna, 2,166 2d Av.	24	11
THOMPSON, Nathan P., 1,525 Park Av.	54	12
WALSH, Martin J., 2,396 Hoffman.	22	12
WILLMUTH, Paul, 155 E. 104th St.	7	12
WOODFORD, Mary, 307 E. 10th St.	18	11
WERNLI, Emma, 406 W. 50th St.	1	12

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDERSON, John, 578 Court St.	1	12
BOWMAN, Ann, Kings Co. Hosp.	64	11
BEER, Ethel, 208 Greenpoint Av.	1	12
CARR, Annie, 101 Harrison St.	1	13
CLARK, Jessie, 240A Vernon Av.	57	11
CHARBONNEAU, L., 269 Berry St.	49	11
CATHCART, George, 159 Skillman Av.	24	11
CULLOM, James, 36 1st St.	21	11
DAYTON, Murden, 823 St. Mark's Av.	1	11
DRUCKENBROD, Robert, 194 Montrose Av.	30	13
EISEN, Ruth, 118 Bergen St.	1	13
FARLEY, Bessie, 907 2d Av.	1	12
FREEMAN, Ida, 540 Greene Av.	40	12
FITZ, Jorrold Anna, 582 Kosciusko St.	39	12
FREY, Charles, E. 95th St. and Av. F.	39	11
GUTMANN, B., 480 Glenmore Av.	2	13
GREEN, Hattie, 158 3d Av.	1	12
GRIMM, Lucy, Kings Co. Hosp.	40	9
GRAFE, Clemens, 1,155 Gates Av.	48	12
HART, Edward, 201 N. 6th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAWXHURST, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEALEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEDY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEWIS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUTYE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARTIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAGNUSSEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGEE, Jo[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKIERNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NELSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORTH, Sa[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORCHARD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLDENBUT[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PALLOTTA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROHDE, F[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RILEY, Joh[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, Dan[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHOBER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHLICHER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWEENEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPELLMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOBIN, Le[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VANCE, M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WESTER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEICHEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FÉLIX GRAS'S NEW ROMANCE

The Terror.

A Romance of the French Revolution.

By FÉLIX GRAS, author of "The Reds of the Midi." Translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. 16mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"If Félix Gras had never done any other work than [illegible] it would give him a place in the front rank of the writers of to-day. [illegible] —Brooklyn Eagle.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Second Mortgage 5% Bonds

In view of the Receivership of the above Company, under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the mortgage made to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date May 21st, 1889, and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, the undersigned, at the request of a majority of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage, have consented to act as a Committee in the interests of the holders of said bonds and to prepare a plan of reorganization.

The Committee are now prepared to receive deposits at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, of said bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30th, under a bondholders' agreement, copies of which, for the signature of bondholders, will be furnished upon application.

JOHN T. TERRY,
DUMONT CLARKE,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
SIMON BORG,
Committee.
CHARLES C. DEMING, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secy.,
120 Broadway.
New York, July 14, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Tracy, Boardman & Platt, Counsel.

BONDS.

$200,000
Long Island Railroad 4s . . . 1931
$25,000
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy 1st Con. 7s 1903
$25,000
Morris & Essex Gold 7s 1901
$20,000
Chicago & West Indiana Genl. 6s . 1932
$20,000
Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Conv. 5s 1916
$25,000
Chicago & Eastern Ills. Con. 6s . 1934

AND OTHER CHOICE BONDS
FOR SALE.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
18 WALL ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WAR BONDS.
AA.—SUBSCRIBERS CAN SELL GOVERNMENT NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT OF BONDS FOR CASH AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. BEST PRICE AT OUR OFFICE. GRIFFITH, DONNELL & CO., 11 Pine St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Declines were general in the stock market yesterday, the news developments of the day being of a disturbing character, and giving the professional bears new excuses for attacks upon the market. In view of the new uncertainties in the war situation, some support was withdrawn from the market, and the traders' sales were more effective than heretofore. Among commission house clients some apprehension was created by the news and by the weakness of the market, and there was selling of stocks held on margin by these speculators.

⁂

Rumors regarding affairs in Cuba were of many varieties. One story told that Gen. Miles had advised the President to allow the Spanish troops to withdraw from Santiago with their arms and ammunition, without further trouble. But what worried Wall Street most was the rumor regarding the outbreak of yellow fever in the American army in Cuba. These stories were greatly exaggerated, and the bears of Wall Street did all in their power to make them alarming. After the first suggestion of a yellow fever outbreak came, the Street was deluged with exaggerations of the report. One story told that Gen. Shafter had sent to Washington a cipher dispatch reporting a yellow fever epidemic among his men, too bad to be made public.

⁂

Naturally, talk of this sort had a demoralizing effect in the Street, making bears out of many commission house clients who had hitherto been bullish. It also gave the traders great opportunities for short sales. But in the face of the selling and of the bad news, there was continued absorption of stocks by strong interests. In fact, the most important result of the day in Wall Street was the passing of securities from weak hands into strong ones.

⁂

Although the market did not at any time show much inclination to advance, net losses at the end of the day, in very few instances, got beyond 1 per cent. In most issues the declines were only fractional.

⁂

Government bonds were weaker. The closing bid prices were ½ lower for the fours of 1925 and ¼ lower for the fours of 1907. The fives were unchanged. There were no sales.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Illinois Steel	1¼	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	½
Minnesota Iron	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Manhattan Cons	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅛	Michigan Cent	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Brook. Rapid Tran.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Canada Southern	⅝	National Lead	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2¼	Norf. & Western	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	1	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Ontario & West	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Consol Gas	1	Pullman Car	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	⅝	St. Paul & Om.	2½
Detroit Gas	½	South. Railway pf.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	1
Great Northern pf.	½	Union Pac. pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	2	West. Un. Tel	1⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	½	W. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't. pd	¾
Louis. & Nash	1⅛		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. B.	2¼	Pitts. & West 4s	3½
Iowa Central 1st	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r	1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	2		
Ohio & Miss. Spg. D.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Kings Co. El. 1st	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Union El. 1st t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $125,103,872; balance, $7,083,465; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $28,071.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 1-16 @1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94⅞ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾ to 113; New York Central, ½ to 122¼; Atchison, ⅝ to 14⅛; St. Paul, ⅝ to 102⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 55¼; Erie, ⅝ to 13⅜; and Reading, ¼ to 9¼. Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛ to 36⅝. British Consols were unchanged at 111 11-16 for money, and 1-16 lower at 111 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £358,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.50, and in Rome at 107.22.

A CHICAGO FORECAST.

Current discussion of the probability of peace has turned attention toward the probable effect on the financial situation of the fall of Santiago. Presuming the surrender of that city to unquestionably presage peace, the effect on the general business situation will probably be markedly different from that which followed the battle of Manila. The immediate effect of the latter victory was to restore in a very great measure confidence among the banks, with a resulting ease in the money market and a revival in the value of securities.

But there is one reserve fund of capital which has not been materially affected by the victory of Manila, for although that was very reassuring it was far from being final. The reserve which it is believed will be affected by the definite knowledge of peace is the money which will go into new enterprises and promotions when absolute confidence is restored.

The first victory eased the money market. The last victory will remove the shadowy doubts which so easily affect capital available for promotions. The fall of Santiago, assuming as before that it means peace, will not have the spectacular effect, therefore, of the Manila victory. But it will be very far-reaching and will be gradually felt and understood through the expansion of capital in new industries. Thus far the easy money market has been confined to borrowers at the banks and those largely borrowers on collateral. The money has been put out where it could with readiness be recalled.

It is not so with the money whose return must wait the development and earning power of the venture in which it is placed, and money will only be placed in such ventures when the holders of reserve capital feel that the danger of untoward events has passed and the productive field for capital under the circumstances lies in investment in such enterprises and promotions.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, chief of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"The first step toward a more satisfactory condition of affairs in the pig iron trade has been taken, through the lessening of the rate of production which has been progressing at such an unprecedented rate during the whole of this year. From the maximum of weekly coke iron production on March 1 of 229,000 tons per week the output has receded to 210,600 tons on July 1, by far the greater part of the decline taking place during May and June. At last, too, stocks in the yards of Merchant furnaces are being attacked, so that consumption is coping with the supply. In the foundry trade the principal producers have sold pretty far ahead, at low prices, so that statistically a firmer tone seems justified.

"In the business community generally the conviction seems to be growing that we have an active period before us, and there are high authorities in the iron trade who are shaping their policy in accordance with the conviction that more remunerative prices are not far distant.

"Some of the great steel works in the Central West are not alone extremely busy now, but have their order books crowded for many months to come. Then it is understood that the Western rail mills, in spite of their enormous capacity, are engaged fully up to November and December.

"In Bessemer pig the market is dull, but in steel billets the long dead-lock seems to have been broken. It is certain that the largest wire interest has made important contracts for delivery during the next few months at Cleveland. The transactions are too recent to be fully understood as to their magnitude or their details. Report has it that the steel works accepted $14. Whether this will be followed by an early covering of requirements by other consumers remains to be seen.

"Quite a nice run of orders for structural material have come up, notably in Chicago, among them being one lot of 5,000 tons for track erection. Eastern mills are now figuring on about 4,000 tons of steel and cast iron for Ellis Island, and it is reported that soon a large amount of elevated work is to come up in Boston.

"In street railroad works bids have gone in on about 15,000 tons of rails and shapes for the Third Avenue line, in New York.

"There is some demand for material for railroad cars, East and West, and some good bridge orders have been placed.

"In the export trade there is little that is new to report. Inquiries are numerous, and there is a good deal of figuring going on, but the amount of actual business closed is not large. Ocean freights are still unfavorable.

"In the metal trade matters are quiet. Tin is being manipulated in London, but the speculation there finds little response in this country. Copper is easier, and tin plates are dull."

THE BIG IRON TRADE DEAL.

Illinois Steel ran up sharply yesterday to within a fraction of 60, and was one of the few stocks to make a substantial advance for the day. The stock's new strength is to be attributed to the progress being made in plans, heretofore referred to over and over again, looking to the consolidation of several of the large Western iron and steel companies with ore-producing properties. The buying of the stock was apparently for inside interests. Minnesota Iron was also strong, that being another property involved in the consolidation plan.

ATCHISON AND THE BEARS.

Atchison preferred was kept under pressure yesterday by traders who have been opposing the recent upward movement in the stock. Nearly 30,000 shares were traded in, and the bears hammered it at every opportunity. The stock's net loss, however, was less than 1 per cent. On the decline friends of the property were steady buyers. Atchison generals and adjustments were again active in the bond market, and were also kept under pressure.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S DIVIDEND.

Northern Pacific Directors met yesterday and declared a regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on their preferred stock. Nothing was done regarding a dividend on the common.

The Northern Pacific Company carried forward into the new fiscal year, which begun July 1, a surplus of $3,000,000 from earnings after the payment of fixed charges and 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, and an additional surplus of $1,000,000 from "other income." Thus the company goes into the new year with $4,000,000 to the good as a result of the operation of the fiscal year just ended.

THE MANHATTAN DECISION.

Over 30,000 shares of Manhattan were traded in yesterday. The stock reached 108, the highest point in months. Later in the day, when the traders made their attacks on the market, Manhattan was made a special target and was knocked down to within a fraction of 106. On the decline Sage-Gould brokers were buyers. Wall Street yesterday heard quiet intimations that the Odell decision in the tax rate case may not be delayed until September, but that Manhattan insiders are counting upon it as among possibilities close at hand.

SPANISH FOURS STRONG.

Wall Street paid much attention yesterday to the buoyancy of Spanish bonds. On the foreign bourses those securities were notably active and strong, selling as high as 37¾ in London. This advance was looked upon here as being significant. Paris was a heavy buyer of the fours, and, as is well known, Paris bankers have exceptionally good sources of official Spanish information.

CONTINUED LONDON BUYING.

Although yesterday several of the Wall Street houses with London connections were sellers of stocks on the New York market, there were again evidences of continued buying for the account of London. During the past two weeks much of the buying by three or four prominent Stock Exchange houses has been for foreign investment interests. These purchases have gone on steadily without reference to the tendency of prices or to the ostensible operations of London houses.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

After yesterday's drives, there is undoubtedly a very much larger short interest in the stock market than has existed for weeks. The traders were aggressive sellers of the active stocks all day, and this selling was almost wholly for the short account. Several of the larger operators extended considerably their already large line of shorts. Toward the close of the day there were indications of a very unwieldy short interest.

NEW ENGLAND'S MONEY OUTLOOK.

While the financial world at large is looking forward to the declaration of peace, the local banking fraternity is preparing for easier conditions in money.

With the present light demand, especially in the mercantile department, there would seem to be little prospect of present rates being long maintained.

Things are pretty slow in Boston banking circles just now, and one evidence of this is found in the fact that daily clearings between banks are materially below the figures of a year ago.

The condition of the country's gold stock is just now attracting a good deal of attention. In New York there is said to be a larger amount of gold coin stored away this summer than could be found in any other city in the world, with the exception of St. Petersburg and Paris.

Besides the $147,000,000 in the New York Clearing House vaults there is $80,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury (the total gold reserve of the Government being over $171,000,000) and $55,000,000 at the Assay Office, making a grand total of $282,000,000.

In the vaults of the Boston banks there is deposited $6,000,000 more gold, so that New England's immediate needs in this respect are pretty well provided for.—Boston Globe.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

Activity in special issues of bonds, particularly in the low-priced properties, was continued yesterday, although not on such a heavy scale as on Monday and Tuesday. Nine issues made up $3,647,000 of yesterday's total. These were Atchison adjustments, $830,000; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s, $690,000; Texas Pacific seconds, $707,000; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $348,000; Atchison fours, $822,000; Standard Rope and Twine incomes, $284,000; Northern Pacific generals, $201,500; Union Pacific fours, $199,500, and Wisconsin Central firsts, $115,000.

PHILOSOPHY.

Said the New York News Bureau yesterday in apologizing for the weakness of the market:

"This is the 13th of the month, and the flag over the Stock Exchange has been upside down all day."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

No change looked for in Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Higher rate of taxation for mining properties in Colorado urged by the receiver of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf statement that his road pays the State $5,000,000 annually, while the entire mining properties are assessed on only $7,000,000.

Purchase of the Monumental Distillery, Baltimore, the only spirits distilling concern in the East, by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Meeting to-day in this city of executive officers of the lines in the Southwestern Freight Bureau for the purpose of bringing about a restoration of rates.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Freight movement at Indianapolis for the first half of 1898 in excess of all previous records for that centre. Fifteen railroad lines received and forwarded 548,573 loaded cars, an increase of 83,427 over the corresponding period of 1897.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Kanawha and Michigan	$63
Mexican National	1,279
Missouri Pacific	8,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	3,000
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	26,949
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,216
Rio Grande Southern	1,682
St. Louis and San Francisco	6,488
St. Louis Southwestern	300

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Ohio River	$904
Pittsburg and Western	7,855
Rio Grande Western	39,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25	25¾
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	8	10
Kings County Inc	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	76½	77
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅝	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23¾	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	152	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	101¾	103¼

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	51	51¼
Glucose pf.	104	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	83	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92¼
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	60
Standard Oil Trust	429	430
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	98
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mercantile	164
Central National	160	New York	230
Chatham	290	New York County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Continental	125	Park	290
Garfield National	950	Phenix	90
German American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	160	State of New York	101
Irving	147½	West Side	275

There were sales of 36 shares of Park at 298, 20 shares at 299, and 21 shares at 292.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Crown Point sold at .04, 200 Mexican at .10, 500 Mt. Rosa at .13, 100 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 700 shares of Lagonda sold at .24½@.25, 10,000 Old Gold at .002¼@.002¾, 31,00 Sentinel at .007, buyer .10 @.008, buyer .30@.007¼, 1,700 Work at .08¼ @.08½.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Gould & Curry	.06
Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.35
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.18
Breece	.42	Leadville	.06
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.16
Chollar	.15	Mexican	.07
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.12
Deadwood	.55	Sierra Nevada	.40
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.06

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Moulton	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.03	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.05
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.40
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.11	Potosi	.08
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	Union Con.	.10
		Utah	.01
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	Victor	5.00
		Yellow Jacket	.06
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	Argentum Juanita	.70
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.38
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.15	Creede & Cripple Creek	.08
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.18
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.28
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.73	Mount Rosa	.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.14
Mexican	.05	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.20
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.28
Lagonda	.25	Jefferson	.05
Rocky Mountain	.05¾	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.86
Alamo	.02¼	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.40	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria Leland	.74	Old Gold	.002¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.13
Cannon Ball	.008½	Sentinel	.006¾
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.15
Gold Coin	.50	Work M. & M. Co.	.08¼

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following sales of miscellaneous securities at auction were made by Adrian H. Muller & Co. in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

By order of the court to close a trust:
$6,500 Denver Union Water Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, interest January and July, 6 of $1,000 each and 1 of $500, 86¼.
$250 Denver Union Water Company bond scrip, 86½.
$9,000 Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company 6 per cent. bonds, interest March and September, $500 each, 75¼ to 100.
By order of executors:
331 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, $100 each, 112⅛.
15 shares Long Island Insurance Company (93 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $33.33 each, $10 lot.
10 shares Amphion Academy Company, Brooklyn, $50 each, $60 lot.
For account of whom it may concern:
5 shares Union Trust Company, $100 each, 1,100.
10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 173.
50 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 290 to 291.
25 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, 111.
28 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.
40 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.
239 shares American Air Power Company, 21 to 22.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
1st week July	$8,809	$8,746	$8,163
From Jan. 1	277,116	247,900	237,205
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week July	$101,503	$100,224	$80,974
From Jan. 1	3,100,393	3,048,700	2,455,251
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,990
1st week July	$360,000	$352,000	$350,000
From Jan. 1	12,639,533	10,972,147	10,591,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	$15,000	$12,000	$10,000
From Jan. 1	666,242	490,692	351,000
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week July	$20,128	$21,032	$20,967
From Jan. 1	443,451	443,377	493,717
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week July	$132,260	$105,311	......
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week July	$15,491	$14,275	$15,501
From Jan. 1	483,151	439,402	424,971
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week July	$54,820	$62,675	$61,717
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week July	$7,902	$6,220	......
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
4th week June	$117,600	$95,600	$76,000
Month	296,900	253,900	201,800
Fiscal year	3,354,076	2,466,876	2,461,611
1st week July	41,100	81,000	38,330
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	......
1st week July	$123,842	117,358	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week July	$74,300	$74,000	$75,900

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Such large proportions of the various issues of bonds and stocks treated in the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having assented to the plan, the reorganization managers give notice that the time for further deposits and for the payment of the first installment of the assessment on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stocks has been fixed and limited to Aug. 1, after which date deposits will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the managers may impose.

In view of the receivership of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company under proceedings brought for the foreclosure of the second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and of the proposed reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and allied lines, John T. Terry, Dumont Clarke, Francis S. Smithers, James W. Alexander, and Simon Berg, at the request of a majority of the outstanding bondholders, have consented to act as a committee to prepare a plan of reorganization. The committee is now prepared to receive deposits at the Mercantile Trust Company and deems it important for the protection of the holders that such deposits should be made on or before July 30.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Economic Building Plan Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. B. Reed, G. R. Comings, and B. K. Richardson, Brooklyn.

Dante's Inferno Exhibition Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas Allen, Ferdinand Danton, Ferdinand Danton, Jr., and Edward Willmann, New York City; G. B. Snyder, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1885 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortg. Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortg. Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.)
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortg. Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron & Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PURSUANT TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 22, 1898, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE TIME FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS AND STOCKS **HAS BEEN FIXED AND LIMITED TO AUGUST 1ST, 1898,** AFTER WHICH DATE DEPOSITS OF SAID BONDS AND STOCKS WILL BE ACCEPTED, IF AT ALL, ONLY UPON SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Receipts of Deposit for First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The success of the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, appearing assured, pursuant to said Plan and Agreement, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the first installment, being 25 per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the New Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, or at its London Agency, The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, **ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit. Failure to pay such installment on or before said date will subject the deposited stock to forfeiture to the Syndicate as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated, New York, July 14th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887, (Known as Bonds of 1988.)

New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. consolidated Bonds of 1988:

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 75 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of November 1, 1897, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Bonds of 1988" held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization; or he may surrender his certificate at either of said offices on or before that date, and in return therefor we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn, will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

London, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market under date of May 15th, 1898, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for such bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the Plan of Reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 14, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898, representing B. and O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds":

Referring to our circular of June 22, 1898, we have now to inform you that holders of the above-described certificates representing more than 60 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us under the said Agreement of April 1, 1898, have given their written assent to the deposit of such bonds under the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898.

By the terms of said Agreement we are thus empowered to deposit under said Plan all of the "Parkersburg Branch" bonds held by us.

Any non-assenting certificate holder who fails to notify us of his dissent on or before July 28, 1898, will please take notice that we shall presume conclusively that he has assented to a deposit of his bonds under the said Plan of Reorganization, or he may surrender his certificate to us on or before that date, and, in return therefor, we will deliver to him the bonds represented thereby.

All bonds not so dissenting or withdrawn will be deposited by us under said Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company

(OF CHICAGO.)

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,** AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

TAX FREE INVESTMENTS.
For Sale.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 7% Stock.
(Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)
Rensselaer & Saratoga 8% Stock.
(Guaranteed by Del. & Hudson.)
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7% Stock.
(Guaranteed by Penn. R. R.)
Illinois Cent. "Leased Line" 4% Stock.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. 7% Stock.
B. L. SMYTH & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
35 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN, New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

New York, July 12, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. collected on the First Preferred Stock of the **OMAHA WATER COMPANY** will be payable by the undersigned on and after July 20, 1898, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned July 15, 1898, which will be closed from that date until July 20.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Agent.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 7th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of Two per cent. from the net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 30th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Preferred Transfer Books, at 3 P. M., on Friday, July 15th, 1898.

The Preferred Transfer Books will be reopened at the opening of business on Monday, August 1st, 1898. CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
Ninety-second Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New York, July 14, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

New York, June 22d, 1898.

LOST.—Draft—Notice is hereby given that a certain draft, No. 3,485, directed to and drawn on The National Bank of the Republic of New York for the sum of Four hundred ninety ($490.08) Dollars and eight cents, dated March 23d, 1898, payable to the order of E. Jossman & Son, signed E. Jossman, which said draft was duly certified by the said The National Bank of the Republic of New York, has been lost or destroyed.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said draft.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 13, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20½	21	150	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	+½
25	25¾	100	Am. Malting Co.	25	25	25	25	+1
12⅝	12¾	1,750	American Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	—⅝
85½	86½	60	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	86	86	86	86	......
133	133⅜	39,616	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134	134½	132¼	133¼	—1¼
113½	114	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	......
41	41⅝	3,300	Am. Steel & Wire	42⅝	42⅝	41	41⅛	—1½
91	91¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	......
119⅝	120	11,010	American Tobacco	119⅝	120	118⅝	119⅝	—½
13⅛	13⅜	1,430	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
34⅜	34½	30,567	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35¼	35⅝	34¼	34⅜	—⅝
14⅝	15	200	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
8½	8¾	700	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8	8½	......
54½	54⅝	15,940	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅝	55⅝	54¼	54⅝	—1⅛
10¼	11	100	Bruns. City	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
53	53½	960	Canada Southern	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	—½
83¼	83½	100	Canadian Pacific	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—⅛
14	14½	10	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	......
22½	22⅝	1,825	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
105⅝	105¾	12,219	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅝	106⅝	105	105⅝	—⅞
56	57½	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	56	56	55½	55½	—2½
14	14¼	2,725	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14⅜	14	14	—⅜
29½	31	26	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	......
98⅞	99	20,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99⅝	99⅞	98⅝	99	—1
149	150½	5	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150½	150½	150½	150½	......
127½	127⅞	2,730	Chicago & Northw.	129⅜	129⅜	127½	127⅞	—1
96⅛	96⅜	9,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	96⅞	97¼	95⅞	96¼	—½
29	30	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	......
41¼	41½	2,285	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	41⅛	41¼	—1⅛
86½	87	106	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	—1
14⅛	14⅝	820	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	......
5¾	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5½	5½	......
197½	198	500	Consolidated Gas	198	198	197	197	—1
36½	37¼	10	Consolidated Ice	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	......
106	107	270	Delaware & Hudson	106	106	106	106	—1
49	49⅝	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	—¾
16⅛	16¾	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅛
59½	61	300	Detroit Gas	60½	60½	60	60	—½
13	13¼	100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	......
34¼	34½	2,820	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	34½	34½	—1
38⅞	39	820	General Electric	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	—½
127	128	100	Great Northern pf.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	—⅛
18	21	320	Hawaiian Sugar	21	21	20	20	—1⅝
109½	110	1,995	Illinois Central	110¼	110¼	108¼	109	—1½
58¾	59	2,610	Illinois Steel Co.	57	59⅝	57	58½	+1¼
31	33	10	Iowa Central pf.	33	33	33	33	......
16¼	17	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	......
49½	50½	820	Laclede Gas	50½	50½	49½	49½	—1
91	92	100	Laclede Gas pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—½
69½	71	305	L. E. & West. pf.	70	70	70	70	......
50	52	50	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	......
52¾	52⅞	6,700	Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	53⅝	52½	52⅝	—1⅛
106½	106⅝	30,241	Manhattan Con	107⅝	108	106⅛	106¼	—1⅛
157½	157¾	3,475	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158½	158½	157	157¾	—1⅛
105½	106	115	Michigan Central	106	106	106	106	—¾
28	29¼	200	Minn. & St. L.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅞
72	74	1,010	Minnesota Iron	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74½	+½
11	11⅛	50	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	......
34	34¼	420	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	—⅛
35	35¼	3,005	Missouri Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35	35⅛	—⅞
33⅛	34	840	National Lead Co.	34¼	34¼	34	34	—1
107	107¾	40	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	106⅝	106⅝	......
15	15½	820	National Linseed Oil	15½	15⅝	15	15½	+½
16	25	100	National Starch 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+½
89½	90	2,680	New Jersey Central	90¼	90⅝	89	89½	—½
117⅞	117⅞	4,055	New York Central	118⅝	118½	117⅞	117⅞	—⅞
14	15	100	Norfolk & West	14	14	14	14	—½
50	51½	750	Norfolk & West. pf.	51½	51½	50¼	50¼	—2
6½	6⅝	1,700	North American	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—¼
28⅝	28¾	3,710	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—¾
69¾	69⅞	8,650	Northern Pacific pf.	70¼	70⅝	69¼	69¾	—⅝
14⅝	14¾	880	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	—½
69	72	10	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	......
28¾	29	205	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	—⅛
35	36	940	Pacific Coast	35	35½	34¾	35½	+⅛
86	91	55	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	88	89⅝	88	89⅝	......
57	71	76	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59	59¾	59	59¾	......
116½	117	282	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	—¼
98½	98¾	5,490	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅞	99⅞	98½	98½	—1½
42¼	43¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¼
170	[illegible]	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	172½	172½	172½	172½	......
208	209	781	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	211	211	209	209	—1½
17¾	18	3,270	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
41⅝	41⅞	5,050	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	—1
58	61	450	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+2
20¼	20¾	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	......
61½	62¼	410	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	......
28¾	29	470	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29	28¼	28¾	—½
11¼	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	......
154½	156	275	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	156	156	156	156	......
81	81½	2,275	St. Paul & Omaha	82½	83	81	81	—2½
19¼	20⅛	400	Southern Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
8½	8¾	800	Southern Railway	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8½	......
30¼	30⅜	2,075	Southern Railway pf.	31⅜	31⅜	30	30¼	—1¼
6	6⅛	354	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	......
24⅝	24¾	1,440	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25	24½	24½	—⅝
12¼	12½	1,975	Texas Pacific	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	—⅜
23⅝	23⅞	1,570	Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—1
59⅞	60	13,120	Union Pacific pf.	60⅞	61⅛	59⅝	60	—1
6¾	7	1,760	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
7¼	7⅝	735	United States Leather	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅜
66⅛	66½	6,935	U. S. Leather pf.	67	67⅜	66¼	66¼	—⅜
27⅝	27¾	11,605	United States Rubber	27⅞	28¼	27⅛	27½	+⅜
91¼	91½	1,423	U. S. Rubber pf.	92	92⅝	91½	91⅝	—⅜
18¾	19	635	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
94	94½	300	West Chicago Street	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	+⅛
92	92¼	4,403	Western Union Tel.	93	93½	92	92	—1⅜
1¼	1⅜	566	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	......
8	9¼	165	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	8½	8½	8½	8½	—¾
Sales.....		310,135						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Col. Midland pf.	14	16	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1907	110	110⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	New Cent. C.	35	45
4s, c., 1907	110½	111¼	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y. Air Brake	41	43½
4s, r., 1925	124	125	Consol. Ice pf.	89	92	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Del., L. & W.	..	156¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Den. & R. G.	..	13½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	38
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135	Ont. Mining	3	5
Adams Express	99	102	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	117	125	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Oregon S. L.	28	30
American Coal	120	140	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74	75	Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	17¾	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝	1⅞
Am. Dist. Tel.	22	30	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
Am. Express	129	132	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
Am. Malting pf.	73¼	76½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Am. T. & C.	94¼	95	Homestake	51	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	120	129	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	96	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	Reading 2d pf.	21⅝	22
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	R., W. & O.	122	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
B'klyn Un. Gas	122	124	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Rio G. W. pf.	65	67
Buff., R. & P.	28	29½	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West.	29	31	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7⅝
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	St. L. S. W.	5⅛	5½
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	L. E. & W.	14½	16	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106	108	Lake Shore	189	196	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32	33½	Lake Shore certfs.	188	..	St. P. & O. pf.	153	160
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	24	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Sil. bull. certfs.	59	59½
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10	Md. Coal pf.	45	50	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	170½	171½	Mexican Central	4¾	5¼	Third Avenue	174	176
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	89⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60¼	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Wabash	7¼	7½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..	Wells-Fargo Ex.	118	123
Col. Fuel & I.	20	21½	Mobile & Ohio	26	27½	Wis. Central	2¼	2¾
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex	170½	172½	Wis. Central pf.	5	6
Col. & H. Coal	4	5	National Starch	6	7			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
23,990	Am. Sug. Refs.	133¾	134⅝	132⅝	133⅛
3,060	Am. Tobacco	119½	120	118¾	119⅝
20	A., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
3,890	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅛	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜
7,020	Brook. R. T.	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
100	Bay State Gas	8½	8½	8½	8½
10,590	C., B. & Q.	106⅜	106⅝	105⅛	105⅝
8,680	C., M. & St. P.	99⅝	99⅞	98⅝	99
1,980	C., R. I. & P.	96⅞	97¼	95⅞	96
280	Central of N. J.	90⅝	90½	89¼	89⅝
20	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Chi. & Northw.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
20	Gen. Electric	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,400	Louis. & Nash.	54	54	52⅝	52⅞
8,240	Manhattan	107⅝	108	106¼	106⅜
570	Mo. Pacific	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
410	N. Y. Central	118	118⅛	117⅝	117⅝
50	North. Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
290	North. Pac. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞
2,080	People's Gas	99⅞	99⅞	98⅜	98⅜
100	Reading	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
130	Reading 1st pf.	42⅛	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝
290	Southern pf.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜
190	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25¼	24⅜	24⅜
1,120	Union Pac. pf.	60⅞	61⅛	59⅝	60
330	U. S. Leather pf.	67½	67⅞	66⅜	66⅜
130	West. Union	93	93	92⅝	92⅝
74,940					

BONDS.

$25,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
10,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
50,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	44	44½	44	44½
80,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
$165,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Biscuit common opened at 30, but declined to 29⅝, and closed at 29¾; the preferred also declined, opening at 91⅛, and after touching 91½ dropping to 90 at the close. Steel and Wire common opened at 42⅛, and touched 42¼, after which there came a decline and a close at 41; the preferred opened at 91 and closed at 92¼. Yerkes stock showed weakness. North Chicago opened at 214, regular, and 215, account; there was a quick drop to 210 at the close. West Chicago declined in account from 93¾ to 92¾; cash sales brought 92½. Metropolitan Elevated receipts were at 3, Diamond Match, seller 5, went for 139.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. com.	29
National Biscuit Co. pf.	90¼
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅞
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	28¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48⅞
N. Chi. St. R. R.	210
W. Chi. St. R. R.	92
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake St. Elevated	12¼
Lake St. El. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾
Am. Steel & W. com.	41
Am. Steel & W. pf.	91

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—In the market to-day there was a disposition to sell stocks. The war rumors were of a pessimistic nature, and the bears used them to advantage. In the early trading a selling movement was started in the miscellaneous stocks. Welsbach dropped from 58⅝ to 57⅝; in the afternoon the stock broke to 55½. Welsbach commercial was weak, and dropped from 24 to 22¼. United Gas Improvement opened slightly higher, but the advance was not maintained, and the stock sold off in the afternoon. Electric Storage was without support, and fell from 31 to 29½. The street railway stocks continued heavy, and, while there was little done in them, they showed signs of weakness. There were some slight concessions in the steam railroad stocks. But trading was limited. Pennsylvania fell of fractionally. The Choctaws showed lower prices, the common selling down to 21. The close was weak at the lowest prices of the day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20⅝	21
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	28⅝	28¾
Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	69¾
Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜
Reading t. c.	8 13-16	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	21
Reading 2d pf.	10⅝	11
St. Paul	98⅞	99⅛
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅛	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	157	157½
Philadelphia Traction	87¼	87⅝
Baltimore Cons	22½	23
Union Traction	17½	17¾
Electric Storage	29	29½
Electric Storage pf.	31⅜	32¼
United Gas Improvement	107½	108
Welsbach Light	55	55¼
New Jersey Traction	48	49
American R. E. L.	3	4
Reading G. 4s	82½	83
Electric & P. 4s	105¼	105½
Philadelphia Electric 5s t. c.	95	95¼
Marsden	6	6⅛
Choctaw	21	21¼
Choctaw pf.	37¼	37½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	17⅜	17½
Cons. T., Pitts.	14½	14⅞
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	49	49½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$233,284,829
Gold reserve	175,209,436
Net silver	10,484,305
United States notes in the Treasury	42,066,350
Treasury notes of 1890	3,091,493
Total receipts this day	1,751,478
Total receipts this month	18,467,460
Total receipts this year	18,467,460
Total expenditures this day	2,558,000
Total expenditures this month	30,899,000
Total expenditures this year	30,899,000
Deposits in National banks	51,905,711
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	446,516
Government receipts from internal revenue	622,812
Customs	967,589
Miscellaneous	161,777

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,500....99
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
9,000....94¼
2,000....95
5,000....94½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000....85
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
10,000....71
22,500....70⅞
15,000....71
25,000....70⅞
22,000....71
18,000....71⅛
10,000....71¼
5,000....71⅛
10,000....71¼
32,000....71
2,000....71⅛
40,000....71
5,000....70⅞
30,000....71
10,000....70⅞
131,000....71
40,000....70⅞
6,000....70⅞
65,000....70⅞
25,000....70¾
1,000....70⅞
48,000....70¾
8,000....70⅞
20,000....70⅝
15,000....70¾
30,000....70⅝
25,000....70¾
40,000....70½
35,000....70
29,000....70¼
137,000....70
10,000....70½
Gen 4s
60,000....94½
125,000....94⅜
15,000....94⅝
70,000....94⅝
19,000....94½
4,000....94⅝
5,000....94⅜
1,000....94½
13,000....94
10,000....93⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, Eng Certfs
15,000....108¼
B & O Con 5s, 1988, Registered
9,000....112
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
6,000....110
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000....92½
5,000....92
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
1,000....103½
5,000....103
5,000....102½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
2,000....106½
Canada Southern 2d
5,000....110
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
10,000....84⅜
5,000....84¼
7,000....84½
6,000....84¼
5,000....84
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000....114½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
11,000b3....115¾
6,000....115½
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000....112⅝
Chic, M & St Paul Gen 4s, Series A
1,000....104⅝
Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s
10,000....102
Chic & N W S F 6s
1,000....116½
Registered
5,000....115
Chic & N W S F 5s, Registered
1,000....107½
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
10,000....103¼
15,000....103⅛
Chic Term Tran 4s
9,000....86
3,000....86½
22,000....86⅞
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
9,000....93½
Detroit City Gas 5s
12,000....92½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
3,000....110
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
23,000....73½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
2,000....91½
25,000....92
Ft Wth & D C 1st
20,000....75½
20,000....75
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....94½
Green Bay & W Deb, B
30,000....5¼
5,000....5⅜
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
2,000....91
Int & Gt Northn 3d
10,000....58
Iowa Central 1st 5s
9,000....102
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
12,000....73½
5,000....73
Kings Co Elev 1st
8,000....57
L S & Mich So 3½s
10,000....104½
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
8,000....88¼
2,000....88⅛
20,000....88

Manhattan Ry Con 4s
2,000....95¼
4,000....95⅝
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000....102¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s
9,000....114½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000....76½
6,000....76¾
Minn & St L Con 5s
....107
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
20,000....66¼
62,000....66
15,000....66⅛
25,000....66⅜
20,000....66
10,000....66½
11,000....66⅝
16,000....66½
4,000....66¾
10,000....66⅝
21,000....66½
13,000....66⅜
5,000....66¼
10,000....66
10,000....66⅛
10,000....66¼
15,000....66⅜
58,000....66
13,000....65⅞
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
3,000....88½
Missouri Pacific Cons
25,000....108½
10,000....108
Missouri Pacific 3d
4,000....112
Mo Pac Trust 5s
15,000....78
5,000....78½
3,000....78
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
5,000....76
5,000....74⅝
1,000....74½
4,000....75
3,000....74½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
1,000....77½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s
2,000....85
Mich Central Col 3½s
2,000....93⅝
N Y Central 1st Coup
6,000....116
1,000....115⅞
9,000....115½
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
4,000....92½
3,000....92¼
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
4,000....82
North Pac 1st 6s
2,000....112½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
25,000....63½
20,000....63⅜
13,000....63½
10,000....63⅝
28,000....63⅝
22,000....63½
30,000....63⅜
10,000....63½
17,000....63⅝
12,500....63⅝
6,000....63⅝
3,000....63⅝
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
25,000....98
2,000....98⅛
21,000....98
5,000b3....98⅛
10,000....97¾
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000....104½
1,000....105
3,000....105½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000....96½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000....104½
Inc A 5s
11,000....75
Inc B & Col Trust
6,000....54
5,000....53⅝
4,000....53⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000....127
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000....104
22,000....103⅞
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
10,000....90½
15,000....91
10,000....91¼
10,000....91½
27,000....91
5,000....91½
15,000....92
8,000....92⅝
18,000....93
23,000....94
Reading Co Gen 4s
15,000....82⅝
10,000....82
15,000....82⅛
20,000....82⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000....78½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
39,000....97
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000....78
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s
20,000....95
St L & S F Gen 5s
1,000....104⅝
St L Southwestern 1st
16,000....77½
St L Southw 2d Inc
5,000....31⅝
5,000....31¼
12,000....31
1,000....31⅛
1,000....31⅜
5,000....31¼
9,000....31
5,000....31¼
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
25,000....100

San An & Ar P 4s
40,000....63¼
7,000....63⅜
5,000....63½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
....94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
6,000....108½
4,000....108¼
South Pac of Cal 6s, Consolidated
10,000....99
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000....94½
3,000....94
Standard R & T 6s
1,000....72
1,000....70
Standard R & T Inc
10,000....16¼
18,000....16½
30,000....16¼
5,000....16⅝
25,000....16⅝
30,000....16½
2,000....16⅝
24,000....17
5,000....16⅝
10,000....16⅞
15,000....16⅞
10,000....16½
4,000....16⅜
10,000....16
5,000....15⅞
15,000....16
10,000....16¼
Texas & N O Con 5s
5,000....96½
5,000....97
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....105½
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
79,000....43½
20,000....43⅝
15,000....43⅞
37,000....43⅝
3,000....43½
71,000....44
10,000....44¼
10,000....44⅛
41,000....44⅛
60,000....44⅛
10,000....44¼
15,000....44
15,000....44
10,000....43⅞
16,000....43⅝
20,000....43⅞
25,000....44
61,000....43½
4,000....43⅝
10,000....43½
10,000....43⅝
55,000....43⅛
12,000....43
33,000....42⅝
10,000....42⅞
10,000....42⅝
20,000....42⅞
9,000....43
10,000....43⅛
11,000....43¼
5,000....43⅛
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000....87
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
3,000....100
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
10,000....92
5,000....91
Union Pacific 4s
500....97½
99,000....97
25,000....96⅞
15,000....96⅝
28,000....96¾
11,000....96⅝
6,000....96¾
2,000....96⅝
13,000....96⅞
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co Certfs
50,000....50
5,000....49½
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000....68¼
5,000....68⅜
20,000....68½
5,000....68⅝
95,000....68⅜
20,000....68¼
25,000....68⅛
25,000....68
172,000....67
15,000....67½
5,000....67⅞
35,000....67⅛
15,000....67¼
10,000....67⅜
15,000....67½
30,000....67⅝
25,000....67⅝
10,000....67⅞
20,000....67⅝
10,000....68
68,000....68
10,000....67¾
5,000b3....67⅞
6,000....67⅝
20,000....67
10,000....66½
4,000....67
10,000....67¼
5,000....67⅛
2,000....67½
2,000....67⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000....110
West Shore Gtd 4s
3,000....108½
Registered
500....108
Wn N Y & Penn 1st
1,000....108½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000....46
5,000....46½
15,000....46¼
13,000....46⅜
9,000....46⅝
10,000....46⅞
10,000....46¼
10,000....45
11,000....45½
2,000....45¾
5,000....45¼
15,000....45

Total sales....$4,920,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13.—In the market to-day Atchison adjustments continued prominent, the price losing ¾, to 70½. Wisconsin Central 5s rose ⅝ more, to 46⅝, improvements holding at 45. United Gas 5s were up ⅝, at 92⅝, and second 3, at 79½. Montana Mining was off 3⅛, at 204⅝, and Osceola ¾, at 45½. Atchison preferred continued prominent, touching 35⅝, thence receding to 34¾. Illinois Steel was up 2⅛, at 59½. Call loans, 2@3½; time money 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¾	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	118
Fitchburg pf.	99⅝	100
Maine Central	127	131
Old Colony	192	195
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	105	105½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, quicksilver	..	4
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	14½	15
Atlantic	26	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	204	205
Butte & Boston	28⅛	28¾
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14¼	15
Franklin	11⅝	12¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, quicksilver	7	..
Osceola	45	45¾
Pioneer, gold	5¼	5½
Quincy	115	..
Santa Ysabel	4¾	..
Tamarack	155	156
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	23⅛	23¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	272	274
Dominion Coal	21½	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	108	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	170	..
Erie Telephone	..	69½
General Electric	38⅝	39¼
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	58	59
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	21½
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	208	210
United States Oil	14⅞	15½
United States Rubber	27½	28
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	54½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4¼	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22	22½

Stock Exchange Flag Upside Down.

One of the employes of the New York Stock Exchange accidentally hoisted the American flag upside down over the Broad Street side of the building yesterday morning. The mistake was detected within a few minutes and corrected, but as the day wore on and prices began to go the wrong way, from the standpoint of the "bulls," some of the latter were inclined to regard in a superstitious light the hoisting of the National colors upside down on the 13th of the month. The rumors of yellow fever at Santiago also had a depressing effect on the floor of the Exchange, and after the close of business one of the most active of the brokers remarked facetiously that the bulls in the Stock Exchange had been too busy stamping out yellow fever germs to hold up prices.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Andes	..	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	.12
Caledonia	.15	.16
Challenge Con.	.08	.14
Chollar	.11	..
Confidence	.19	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	.12
Crown Point	.02	.05
Gould & Curry	.08	..
Hale & Norcross	.88	.85
Kentuck Con.	..	.02
Mexican	.07	..
Occidental Con.	.55	.58
Ophir	.09	.10
Overman	.03	.03
Savage	.10	.12
Scorpion	.03	..
Silver Hill	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.38	.44
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	2.12	2.15
Yellow Jacket	.08	.08

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2¾
Anaconda	40	50	39½	46
Anchoria	75	80	75	80
Argentum	20⅛	23½	20⅞	23½
Battle Mountain	36	40	31	40
Consolidated	9	9½	8⅝	9
El Paso	8	8¾	8	8¼
Elkton	90¼	90½	90	90⅝
Gibson	20	21	20¼	21
Gold Coin	92	93½	92½	94½
Gold King	56	60	55	68
Golden Fleece	20	27½	20	27
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	23¾	23½	23¾	24
Jefferson	5	7½	5	7½
Lillie	88	90	86½	87½
Matoa	22¼	22½	22½	22⅞
Moon Anchor	96⅝	96½	94½	95
Pharmacist	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
Portland	111⅝	113½	112½	113½
Rawlings	19⅝	20	19½	20
Rosa	11⅞	14	11⅞	14
Union	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Work	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

C. A. SCHMIDT COMPANY.—Schedules of the C. A. Schmidt Company, manufacturers of upholstery trimmings, at 54 Walker Street, show liabilities, $4,571; nominal assets, $3,790; actual assets, $1,820.

W. J. ARKELL COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Clinton County, N. Y., was entered here yesterday against William J. Arkell, impleaded, for $5,047 in favor of the Iron National Bank of Plattsburg.

THEODORE M. ROCHE.—Joseph Martin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Theodore M. Roche, real estate agent, of 1,181 Broadway, by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Edward Gleason, a judgment creditor. Mr. Roche has been in the real estate business twenty-five years, made a specialty of leasing tenements and subletting them, and was also engaged in alterations and repairs to buildings. Since Jan. 1 about twenty judgments, aggregating $11,600, have been entered against Mr. Roche, principally for rent of various buildings which he leased.

MARRIN BROTHERS.—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas B. Odell receiver in supplementary proceedings for Marrin Brothers, composed of Joseph J. Marrin, Jr., and George C. Marrin, contractors, of Fordham, on the application of Daniel Brown, a judgment creditor. The Marrins claim that the city owes them $11,000 or $12,000 for work on a contract on One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Twenty-third Ward. They made an assignment of the contract five years ago to the Twelfth Ward Bank to secure borrowed money amounting to about $4,000. There are other liens on the contract, but they estimate that there is a surplus of $2,000 over all claims and liens.

KAUFMAN GOLD.—Kaufman Gold, manufacturer of women's lace neckwear, ruffings, &c., at 40 Wooster Street, made an assignment yesterday to Julius H. Horwitz without preference. He started in business in July, 1896, with a claimed cash capital of $6,500, and in December last claimed to have an investment in the business of $10,000. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, the attorneys, said that the failure was due to poor business, inability to make collections, and to get accommodation paper renewed. All the assets are intact, consisting of merchandise made up and in process, machinery and book accounts. No accounts have been transferred. The liabilities are not known yet. In the trade they are estimated at about $10,000.

Out of Town.

CHARLES H. SIEG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan has received an attachment against the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing Company of Chicago for $600 in favor of the American Dunlop Tire Company for goods sold and delivered. It was served on two merchants here.

THE LEDIGH CARRIAGE COMPANY.—The Ledigh Carriage Company of Dayton, Ohio, assigned to Charles McKee yesterday. Estimated liabilities, $115,000; assets, $140,000; preferences, $35,000. The company had stocked up with $90,000 worth of raw material, and the expected orders for the finished product were not forthcoming.

Judgment Set Aside.

The judgment for $23,573 entered Tuesday against Ronald T. McDonald of No. 115 Broadway by M. M. O'Brien and Joseph G. Cannon as receivers of the Madison Square Bank was vacated and set aside yesterday by Judge Daly of the Supreme Court.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J.—The Iron National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y.	$5,047
BALLARD, George—The Manhattan Railway Company, costs	140
BINNETTI, Carlo and Corado—William Stampfer	45
BARUCH, Julius J.—S. Hoffman	30
BENTLEY, Emily P.—John B. Fine	698
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A., and Henrietta B. Stettheimer—First National Bank of Danvers, Mass.	5,068
CASPER, Caesar—Emil Schaff	1,008
CARROLL, James F.—Abner Armstrong	145
DANIELS, Harvey J.—J. McCreery and others	201
DEPIERSAS, Bertram D.—G. Ferguson	77
DU BOIS, John E., and Alvis N. Webb—Thomas D. Taylor	2,331
EWBANK, Anne E.—J. S. Ewbank, administrator	13,383
ECKSTEIN, Barney—L. Adler and others	157
ELSMORE, Elizabeth—H. H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.	146
ENGLEHARDT, Ida M.—A. Boedesch	25
EMRICH, Joseph—D. C. Overbaugh and another	28
ELLIOTT, Richard W.—J. K. Boyd	219
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Leo Hammel and others	382
GUTTMAN, Malvine—Manhattan Railway Company, costs	108
GILKISON, Benjamin F.—H. Hardt	142
GARNS, Jane—L. Grimm	100
HOMMERT, Mary—Beadleston & Woerz	130
HANDEL, Selig, Oscar and Rosa Reyn—H. Greengard, costs	155
HANDEL, Selig—H. Greengard	53
HOPKINS, Le Roy, and John B. Roberts—Robert T. McMurray & Brother	41
HEINE, Henry S.—Leo G. Rosenblatt	119
HAUGAARD, Henry E. and John T.—Richardson & Boynton Company	2,220
HULIN, Adelia L. and John S.—W. M. Laws	819
JACOBS, Henry—R. Bieler	2,076
JORDAN, Ignatius E.—Beadleston & Woerz	231
KING, Kingsley B.—Henry H. Jackson and others, executors	288
KUNZMANN, William—G. W. Gallinger and another, executors, &c.	220
KEHOE, John—H. P. Binswanger Company	278
KURTZ, John—R. C. Burne	68
LEMMEL, Tansey—N. Steuerman	58
LYONS, Martin—G. A. Reeber and another	142
LEIGHTON, Charles W.—C. L. Wright & Co	84
LANE, George—Theodore Rieper	64
LEVY, Meyer—J. Moss	164
MURPHY, Albert A., and Nicholas M. Reinhart—Fidelity Loan Association	66
MARMORSTEIN, Emil, and Sigmund Selden—R. E. Thibaut	122
MELVILLE, Richard—A. Robbins and others	75
McENTEGART, James—First National Bank of Brooklyn	474
McCLENAHAN, James, Sewannee M. Stevenson, and James D. Smith—R. P. Schwarzler	397
NOONE, Charles—J. Byrnes	290
PUMPELLY, Josiah C., Treasurer—E. A. Summer	1,047
RAUBETSCHEK, Ferdinand A.—S. Weinberg	2,093
REYNOLDS, William C.—E. W. Vanderbilt and another	388
RICE, Edward E.—M. Goldberg	32
REILLY, William J.—W. F. Browne	90
SALOMON, Samuel—Joseph Steiner and others	2,158
SALOMON Samuel—Morris Mayers	2,324
SCHNEIDER, Louis A.—E. Nickolai	392
STEINBACH, Ferdinand—Annie B. Wright	1,491
SCHWARTZ, Elias—J. Schutz	33
SPRINGER, Michael—J. Werner, Jr.	64
SIMON, Barnet—Greater New York Loan Company	87
SMITH, Mary E.—I. Bachrach	512
THE MAYOR, &c.—B. Reilly	26
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Tierney	59
THE MAYOR, &c.—G. Frohberson	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bronx Gas and Electric Company	5,166
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Colton	26
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Hagan	49
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Lennon	11
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. D. Morrison	34
THE CHAUMONT COMPANY—S. O. Church	176
VERSEN, Albert F.—S. Swanson	45
YETTER, Andrew B., Administrator—L. Anderson	75
YETTER, Andrew B., administrator—Annie Livingston, now Clemens	908
YETTER, Andrew B., administrator—W. J. McBride	58
YETTER, Andrew B., administrator—Annie Livingston, now Clemens, as guardian	883
YETTER, Andrew B., administrator—W. Brooke	408
YETTER, Andrew B., administrator—Bruning & Martin	87

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.90
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.40
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.80
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour quiet but steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, (old,) 75@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, (old,) 75@84c; No. 2 red, (new,) 77½@78c; No. 2 corn, 32⅝@32⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅞@33⅛c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 45½@46c; No. 2 barley, 31@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.40@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅜@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 6@6.20c; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Yesterday's cotton market cables showed much better conditions at Liverpool. The notable feature of the English advices was the increased business in spot cotton, sales in that market reaching 10,000 bales, while futures closed at a net gain of ½@1-64d—the best figures of the day. The local contingent was scarcely prepared for this favorable change from recent indications of apathy and depression. The public accounts were supplemented by explanatory private cables which forecasted better trade conditions at Manchester. It was claimed that recent small takings by English spinners had been the result of conservative buying during the stock-taking period. Other private cables said that the English improvement was partially due to less satisfactory views regarding the average conditions for the length and breadth of the cotton belt. It was also claimed that there had been a considerable accumulation of short interest in the English market during the past period of speculative apathy, and that shorts were beginning to show some alarm. The local market, therefore, opened firm at an advance of 4@5 points and further improved 2@4 points. Trading was not very active, however; the advance developed scarcity of sellers rather than the presence of buyers. There was some increase in speculative confidence, however, although the buying was said to be on the reaction theory rather than on any idea of permanent improvement from general speculative activity. There was some buying for Liverpool account, with orders favoring the Fall months. The market at the close was steady at a net gain of 3 to 8 points. Total sales of futures were 54,600 bales.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston quiet, 5 13-16c, sales 52 bales; New Orleans steady, 5 13-16c, sales 500 bales; Mobile quiet, 5⅝c, sales 50 bales; Savannah quiet, 5⅝c, sales 12 bales; Charleston quiet; Wilmington firm, 5⅝c; Norfolk nominal, 5⅝c; Baltimore nominal, 5⅝c; Memphis dull, 5⅝c; Augusta quiet, 6⅛c, 1-16c lower, sales 9 bales; St. Louis quiet, 5⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.04	6.05	6.04	6.04@6.06
August	6.06	6.07	6.04	6.06@6.07
September	6.05	6.06	6.04	6.05@6.06
October	6.04	6.06	6.03	6.05@6.06
November	6.04	6.06	6.03	6.05@6.06
December	6.07	6.09	6.05	6.08@6.09
January	6.09	6.13	6.09	6.12@6.13
February	6.14	6.16	6.14	6.15@6.17
March	6.17	6.19	6.17	6.19@6.20
April	6.22	6.23	6.22	6.23@6.24

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; December-January, 321s; January-February, 321s; February-March, 321½b; March-April, 322½s; April-May, 323b; July, 324½b; July-August, 324½s; August-September, 323½b; September-October, 322½b; October-November, 321½b; November-December, 321s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	.81½	.81½	.80⅝	.80⅞
Sept	.73⅝	.73⅝	.72½	.72½
Dec	.73	.73 3-16	.72¼	.72⅜
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	.35⅝
Sept	.37½	.37 3-16	.36⅝	.36⅝
Dec	.38	.38	.37½	.37½
Oats—				
July	—	—	—	.26⅞
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	.75⅝	.75⅝	.74	.74
Sept	.68¼	.68¼	.67½	.67½
Dec	.68⅛	.68⅜	.67¼	.67¼
Corn—				
July	.32 1-16	.32¼	.31½	.31⅝
Sept	.32⅜	.32 11-16	.31⅞	.31⅞
Dec	.32⅞	.33⅛	.32⅜	.32⅜
Oats—				
July	.23¼	.23½	.22⅝	.22⅝
Sept	.19 13-16	.19⅞	.19	.19½
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.50
Sept	$5.67½	$5.70	$5.60	5.60
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.57½
Sept	5.70	5.75	5.60	5.60
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.75
Sept	10.17½	10.17½	9.87½	9.90

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The early tendency of wheat speculation was toward a higher level of prices reflecting wet weather news from abroad, a lessened new crop movement at some of the Southwestern points as compared with last year, and the effect of Tuesday's heavy export purchases denoting European dependence upon our markets. This strength lasted until midday, when reactionary conditions appeared, stimulated by a desire to take profits, and later broadened out by unfavorable news from Wall Street, where stocks were understood to be adversely affected by yellow fever news from the South. As a result of the late collapse, final prices were ⅛@1c lower than the previous night, closing weak.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—July, 87c; September, 67⅛@67¼c; December, 65⅞@65¼c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85⅝c.

DULUTH, July 13.—No. 1 hard cash and July, 90c; September, 69½c; December, 67@67¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 85½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 88½@90c; September, 70½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27@28c; track white, 28½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 55c, free on board, afloat; exporters took 200,000 bushels. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5.05; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.60. RYE FLOUR, $2.60@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6@6½c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3¼c bid; country, 3¼@3½c. LARD—5.80c; city lard, 4.75@4.85c; refined, South American, 6.50; Continent, 6.05; Brazil, kegs, 7.60; compound, city, 4½@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞@5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 36s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The feature of operations in coffee futures yesterday was the spurt of activity near the close, due to a sudden demand from spot coffee firms. Aside from this the market was an uninteresting affair, with unimportant changes in quotations. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance. No business whatever was transacted throughout the forenoon, and only a few lots changed hands early in the afternoon. The close was steady with prices 5 points net higher to 5 points lower. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
August	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
September	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.70
November	...	...	...	5.65@5.75
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
February	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
April	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
May	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
June	...	...	...	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average 7$600. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfg. higher. Havre—Net unchanged; January, 37.00; February, 37.00; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38.00; July, 36.00; August, 36.00; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

SUGARS.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c nominal; prime crude free on board mills, 16½@17c; prime summer yellow, 23½@24c; off summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@49c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured basis,) based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, were as follows: Texas—Fine, twelve months, 49@50c; fine medium, twelve months, 46@48c; medium, twelve months, 44@46c; coarse, twelve months, 40@43c; fine Spring, six to eight months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 44@45c; medium Spring, six to eight months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, eight to twelve months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, six to eight months, 45@46c; Southern, twelve months, 45@47c; Southern, six to eight months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; valley, No. 1, 44@45c; valley, No. 2, 41@42c; valley, No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95. Tar—Oil, bbls, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Spirits turpentine—A, B, C, and D, 95c@$1; E, $1.05@$1.10; F, $1.15@$1.20; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; WG, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Spirits turpentine, 24@23½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Turpentine, 23½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.00; pig iron warrants, $6.65; lake copper ingot, 11.87½c; tin, 15.00c; lead, 4c; spelter, 4.95c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.85@$5.85; tops, $5.90; oxen, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, $3.25@$3.90; cows, $2.15@$4.15; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.50; no strictly prime here; lambs, $5@$7.12½; culls, $3.75@$4.50. HOGS—$4.10@$4.50.

PROPOSED SALE OF A FERRY.

H. B. Hollins & Co. Negotiating for the Control of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company.

An offer of $300 a share for the $2,000,000 of stock of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company was made by H. B. Hollins & Co., the Wall Street banking firm, a short time ago, and yesterday the statement was made that the control of the property would probably soon pass to the banking firm on those terms. The Directors of the ferry company issued a circular to the shareholders at the time the offer to purchase was made, explaining that all who desired to part with their holdings at the price named would be expected to deposit their stock, duly indorsed, with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which would issue certificates of deposit redeemable in cash as soon as 70 per cent. of the stock had been deposited. Deposits may be made on and after July 18 until Aug. 15, when the right to deposit and sell will expire.

A member of the firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. said yesterday that the purchase was to be made for investment purposes. The rumor current that the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company was to be consolidated with the Union Ferry Company was emphatically denied. The assertion was made that the Union Ferry Company had nothing whatever to do with this transaction. If the present purchase deal of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry property goes through, the purchasers propose in due time to organize a new company, make some necessary changes and improvements, and change the policy of management. This ferry company operates three lines of ferryboats between New York and Brooklyn; one line plies from the foot of Roosevelt Street, New York, to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn; another line from the foot of Grand Street, New York, to the foot of Broadway, and the foot of Grand Street, in Brooklyn, and the third line from Twenty-third Street, New York, to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., whose deceased father was instrumental in starting this ferry company, is now the President of the corporation. He declined to speak about the contemplated sale of the property yesterday. The company owns eighteen ferryboats.

THE NORWOOD RETIRES.

Insurance Company Reinsures Its Business and Goes into Voluntary Liquidation.

The Norwood Insurance Company of this city has closed a contract with Vice President J. B. Branch of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., reinsuring all of its business, amounting to about $160,000 in premiums, in the latter company, having decided to go into voluntary liquidation and retire from the fire insurance field, because of the conditions now prevailing as a result of the disruption of the New York Tariff Association in April.

The Norwood was organized with $200,000 capital stock in September, 1895, George S. Porter being elected President, and immediately reinsured the Columbia Lloyds. In May, 1897, an impairment of 26 per cent. of its capital was revealed by an examination of the New York State Insurance Department, and a requisition for that amount was served upon the stockholders by Superintendent Louis F. Payn. A change in management followed. John W. Murray, formerly Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company, was elected President, and J. Jay Nestell, who organized the Manufacturers and Builders' Insurance Company in 1870 and was its Secretary until its sale to the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, in 1895, becoming then city manager of the Palatine, was elected Vice President and Secretary. The business of the company was reinsured by the Providence-Washington, and when the requisition of the Insurance Department was met, the assessment upon the stockholders was 12½ per cent. The company resumed underwriting in November, 1897, and in January resigned its membership in the Tariff Association.

The terms of the present reinsurance deal are more than one-third better than those of the previous contract. The stockholders will be returned their entire investment intact.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Hudson County agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark has been given to Richard P. Romaine.

H. G. Williams has been appointed general agent of the American Union Life Insurance Company for the State of New Jersey, with headquarters at Newark.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company expects to be readmitted to Indiana on July 26, the end of its ninety-day suspension by the Insurance Department for an alleged technical violation of the resident agency law.

C. Furber Jones, Secretary of the Piedmont Fire Insurance Company of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed special agent of the National Fire of Hartford and the Mechanics and Traders' for the State of North Carolina.

Dr. Milton A. Nobles, formerly Philadelphia manager of the Agricultural and later agent of the Allemania of Pittsburg, has been elected Secretary of the State Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to succeed Henry K. Boyer, resigned.

George W. Harper, Vice Chairman of the Death Claims Department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was elected Treasurer of the association yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Vrooman. No action was taken in regard to the Vice Presidency, the resignation of Thomas L. James not taking effect until Aug. 1.

There was a persistent report yesterday that the controversy between Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California and the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that State was not settled, all previous published statements to the contrary. Private telegrams between San Francisco and New York were exchanged yesterday, but their nature was kept a secret.

The Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association took no action on the resignation of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, on the ground that it should be presented, if at all, to the full meeting of the association. As sixty days' notice is required before it can take effect, according to the by-laws of the association, there are likely to be few developments before the meeting on July 26, when the desirability of preserving the association may be tested by direct vote. The meeting was called because the committee did not wish to assume the responsibility of dealing with the present situation.

TAXATION IN HUDSON COUNTY.

Table of Ratables Prepared Upon the Estimates of Assessors.

The Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes yesterday completed its table of ratables upon the basis of the returns made by the Assessors of the various municipalities. The board may change these values if the Commissioners have reason to believe that the estimates have not been made upon a uniform basis. They will meet next Tuesday to revise the work. The values are as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total.
Jersey City	$82,211,740	$7,167,700	$89,379,440
Bayonne	11,921,970	705,875	12,627,845
Hoboken	25,513,700	1,855,020	27,368,720
North Bergen	3,498,985	290,200	3,789,185
West Ho'ken	5,084,550	319,780	5,404,330
Union Town'ip	2,433,850	153,300	2,587,150
Union Hill	3,543,700	260,500	3,804,200
Weeh'wken	2,222,850	191,800	2,414,650
Guttenberg	794,275	40,675	834,950
Kearny	3,544,007	395,993	3,940,000
East Newark	1,248,400	562,500	1,810,900
Harrison	3,100,235	294,500	3,394,735
Total	$145,117,762	$12,238,343	$157,356,105

The increase over last year's valuations is $1,079,021 in real estate and $102,845 in personal property.

Bequeaths a Revolutionary Musket.

By the terms of her will, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, Emma S. Spear bequeaths to her nephew, Charles A. Spear, an old Revolutionary musket, which was carried by the grandfather of the testatrix in the battle of Bennington. The will further directs that upon the death of Mr. Spear the musket shall pass into the hands of the New York Historical Society.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Small Transactions at Private Contract—One Sale in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Simons & Moersfelder, manufacturers of iron wire, the five-story brick factory at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Tenth Street, 50 by 69.8½. After alterations have been completed the buyers will occupy the building.

The same firm of operators have also sold, through William A. White & Sons, to James P. Dodd, for improvement, the old building, 128 East Eighty-third Street, 28 by 102.2.

From all that could be learned yesterday the report that the Diamond Exchange Building, 14 Maiden Lane, had been sold by A. Duane Pell, is without foundation.

Sarah A. Austin has sold the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 12 West Ninety-fifth Street, 19 by 100.8½.

Of the property recently purchased by Henry Morgenthau from William Waldorf Astor, the following additional sales are reported: 430 East Sixth Street, 25.1 by 97, to Katharina Bauerschmidt; also, 111 Avenue A, 24.4 by 99.10¾, to the executors of the estate of Frederick Mohr; also, 426 East Sixth Street, 25.6 by 97, to Henry Herrmann.

Miles & Helfer have leased for Edward Ridley & Sons, to H. Moore & Son, for a term of five years, the stable, 59 to 63 Allen Street, extending through to 88 Eldridge Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Johanna Littou and others, for $11,000, the four-story stone front tenement, 518 East Eighty-second Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 75 by 100.11 and irregular; three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,351; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 460 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 112 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 22 by 98.8, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,216.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 4,177 North Third Avenue, west side, 108.2 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 27 by 93.6 by 27 by 94, three-story frame tenement, with store. Subject to a mortgage for $2,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,022 Avenue A, east side, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, two-story brick store. Due on judgment, $3,143.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 686 and 698 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 155.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 50 by 116, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,249; subject to other mortgages for $17,662.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 104 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,840.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, First Avenue, Olinville, east side, 300 feet south of First Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,371.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pearl Street, west side, 52.3 feet north of City Hall Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 28.1 by 65.10; Francis E. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $14,000.

Hamilton Terrace, east side, 364.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19.8 by 49; Robert Kelly of 274 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $78,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 85.5; Bridget Cooney of 220 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $72,000.

Grant Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6 by 42.6, and a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 25 by 15; Anne M. Kotcher of 1,151 Intervale Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,700.

Webster Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 20; W. Huyerhoff of 182 East Seventy-third Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $100.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 185 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Fifth Street, north side, 305 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; T. H. C. Kinkaid of 102 Maiden Lane, owner; C. Knauf, architect; cost, $1,500.

Throgg's Neck Road, west side, 125 feet north of Old Road, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 30; Mrs. Ann Flynn, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 53 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Ella Prentice of 52 East Fifty-fifth Street owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $4,000.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 280 feet west of Second Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone office and dwelling; L. J. Hunter of 223 East Thirty-first Street owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 648 Broadway, to an eight-story brick and steel office building; Peter Banner, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 409 to 413 West Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick kindergarten, club and gymnasium; Marcellus Hartley, and others, of 232 Madison Avenue, owners; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $5,200.

West Street, southeast corner of Fulton Street, to a four-story brick hotel; C. F. Mattlage, owner; L. Leining of 209 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,975.

No. 12 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; Miss M. Switzer, premises, owner; R. P. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 2 Mott Street, to a five-story brick lodging house; Esther B. Marks, owner; Small & Schumann, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Edward Rowan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, July 13.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 15, e s, 20x100; Robert Gordon and another to Levi Samuels.... $1

BETHUNE ST, n e corner of Greenwich St, 22x25x45x22x68.1; Minnie M. Moth to Jeannette P. Goin.... 10

BROOK AV, e s, 220.3 ft n of 166th St, 17.8x95; Louis W. Kayser to Adam B. Wachtler.... 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 250 ft n e of Bayard St, 100x159.6x159; Hugh Doon to Rosa Boehm.... 7,700

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; John C. Barth to Albina B. Friedline.... 28,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e s, 51.11 ft e of Mohegan Av, 78x irregular; Christiana Fischer to Meyer Loeb and another.... 2,750

FOX ST, e s, 335.9 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; John De Hart to Adolph Cohn.... 4,500

FOX ST, e s, 404.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; John De Hart to Adolph Cohn.... 4,500

FREEMAN ST, 1,042 and 1,044, s s, 36x75; Alfred Ericson to James Meehan and another.... Exchange

GREENWICH ST, 274, 17.7x80x17.1x80; Elizabeth Miller to Emma C. Miller.... 1

HOME ST, n s, 96 ft w of Stebbins Av, 25x104; Elizabeth F. Tillman to Sarah Jackson.... 1

HORATIO ST, 21 to 25, n s, 50x87.6; A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company to Alvah L. Reynolds.... 1

LAWRENCE ST, n e s, 129.7 ft n w of Amsterdam Av, runs e 100x n 22x s w 100x s e 22; Frederick W. Turner to Juliet Turner.... 1

LONGFELLOW ST, Lots 1,416 and 1,417, being Lots 326 and 314, on map of Section B of the Vyse estate; Alfred Ericson to Mary L. Gray, exchange and.... 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of old line of 149th St, 25x— to Terrace Place; Robbins Av, w s, 125 ft n of old line of 149th St, 25x— to Terrace Place; Robbins Av, w s, 150 ft n of old line of 149th St, 50x— to Terrace Place; Emanuel New to John De Hart.... 30,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104.8x144.10x100.3x173.5; Harry Overington to John H. McGuffog.... 1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, 50.4x83.4x irregular; Emma L. Robinson and others to Elizabeth F. Tillman.... 1

TINTON AV, e s, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 38.7x125; Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Peter Golden.... 5,500

1ST AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 112th St, 25.2x100; Barbara Hollerieth to George Hollerieth, ½ part.... 1

2D ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100; William Gerdige; Charles Levy to Warren L. Mason.... 1

3D AV, e s, 512 ft n of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; David Vaupiancx to Edward Brennan.... 325

21ST AV, e s, Lots 1,019, 1,020, 1,024, and 1,065, map of Wakefield, 205x225; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., to William W. Strouse.... 7,000

30TH ST, 332 West, 20x98.9; Stephen A. Butler to Richard Butler.... 3,000

46TH ST, s s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; Frederick W. Turner to Juliet Turner.... 1

76TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Valentine Klan and others to Emil Born.... 1

83D ST, n s, 269.2 ft e of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Norris to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.... 1

89TH ST, s s, 148.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.8x100.8; Charles Mehltretter to Franz Bennert and another.... 17,250

97TH ST, 210 East, 27x100.11; Charles H. Taylor to George W. Storm.... 4,898

97TH ST, 210 East, 27x100.11; Lucy E. Lynn to Charles H. Taylor.... 100

118TH ST, s s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Barbara Hollerieth to George Hollerieth, ½ part.... 1

120TH ST, 221 East, 20x100.10; Sophie Heider to Margaret T. Russell.... 10,250

145TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25.1x100; Charles F. Maeder to Emma Maeder.... 4,400

154TH ST, 681, n s, 144.7 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Edward Gleichmann to Rosina Schafer.... Gift.

169TH ST, e s, 154.1 ft e of Stebbins Av, 37.6x107.10x37.6x107.8; James Meehan and another to Elizabeth Ericson.... 2,500

169TH ST, s w s, at junction, e s of Fox St, 45x76.8x82.2, gore; John De Hart to George Hooks and another.... 3,000

175TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x78.8; Jacob Hess and another to Joseph Flynn.... 1

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; John E. Scharsmith to Lewis S. Marx.... 100

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 310x160.5; William C. Baker to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.... 30,000

Recorded Leases.

NOUVEL, Amelia, to John N. Tonjes and another; 369 8th Av, 3 years.... $2,160

Recorded Mortgages.

BOEHM, Rosa, to Hugh Doon; e s of Cambreling Av, 250 ft n e of Bayard St, 1 year.... 5,000

BORN, Emil, to Valentine Kihn; n s of 76th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 2,000

BUSSE, Elise, to Rachel A. Elding; w s of Fox St, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, extends to Intervale Av, installments.... 3,400

CANAVELLO, Helene M. and Frank D., to The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 312 and 314 Greenwich St, 3 years.... 110,000

DE HART, John, to James M. Wentz; w s of Robbins Av, 150 ft n of Westchester Railroad Station, demand.... 18,000

DE HART, John, to Rosa B. Grotta; w s of Robbins Av, 100 ft n of Westchester Railroad Station, 218 ft to Passage Av x — to Terrace Place, 1 year.... 5,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year.... 11,000

FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year.... 7,000

GOLDEN, Peter and Julia A., to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Tinton Av, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 1 year.... 4,000

HERMANNY, Anton, Jr., to Joseph Dekens; Lot 23, map of 370 choice lots of the McGraw estate, 1 year.... 1,000

HOLLERIETH, Barbara, to Henry Hollerieth; s s of 118th St, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.... 2,000

JACK, William Y., to James F. Wentworth; centre 50 ft of Lot 384, map of Village of Wakefield, 5 years.... 1,200

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Emanuel Arnstein; n s of 83d St, 289.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.... 1,500

MAEDER, Emma, to Catharine Maeder; s s of 145th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.... 600

MARTIN, Anna L., and others to Thomas S. Bettens; 744 6th Av, leasehold, 2 years.... 1,703

McCREADY, Nathaniel L., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 75th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.... 10,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 201 and 203 Wooster St, 1 year.... 27,000

OSSWALT, Wilhelmina P., individually and another, executors, &c., to George A. Goebel; e s of Avenue A, 177.6 ft s of 18th St, 1 year.... 1,500

PABST, William, to James J. Phelan, trustee, &c.; 248 East 53d St, 3 years.... 5,000

RENNERT, Franz and Fredericke, to Charles Mehltretter; s s of 89th St, 148.4 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.... 2,000

REYNOLDS, Alvah L., to John J. Reynolds; 21 to 25 Horatio St, 3 years.... 22,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, to George Ehret; 418 West 39th St, leasehold, demand.... 314

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Teasdale Place and 3d Av, 1 year.... 22,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 75.7 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year.... 16,540

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year.... 16,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of 3d Av, 25.2 ft s of Teasdale Place, 1 year.... 15,500

SIMPSON, James A., to Martin Metzger; s s of 158th St, 400 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year.... 24,500

STEINER, Matilda, to Mary C. Kirk and another, as trustees; e s of Forest Av, 134.6 ft s of 163d St, 3 years.... 5,000

STROUSE, William W., to Jere W. Dimick, Jr.; 2d St, e s, extends from 20th to 21st Av, Wakefield, 3 years.... 4,500

TILLMAN, Elizabeth F., to Grace W. Delnoce; n w corner of Stebbins Av and Home St; also n s of Home St, 121 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years.... 8,000

UGHETTA, Catherine F., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of 19th St, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.... 3,000

WATERS, Benjamin, to the East River Savings Institution; w s of Tinton Av, 128.4 ft s of Cedar St, 1 year.... 1,500

WAHLIG, Frank A., and another to Sheppard Gandy, as trustee, &c.; n w corner of Tinton Av and 158th St, or Cedar Place, 3 years.... 6,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., and another to Leonidas P. Williams, as trustee; e s of Tinton Av, 21 ft n of 158th St, or Cedar Place, 3 years.... 5,000

WARD, Mary J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 85th St, 379 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to William McCracken and another.... $2,545

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to Elsie B. Lord.... Nominal

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to Grace B. Nicoll.... Nominal

BROWN, John C., trustee, &c., to William B. Lord.... Nominal

CROLL, Clemence C., administratrix, &c., to Clemence C. Croll, individually.... Nominal

FORSTER, Mary T., to Frederick P. Forster.... Nominal

GILL, Mary S., to Frederick P. Forster.... Nominal

GOODSPEED, Mary A. and William B., to Augusta Larned.... 6,000

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph Flynn.... Nominal

KERR, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 45,000

LEARY, Thomas J., trustee, to Almira H. Judson.... Nominal

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c.... 16,000

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c.... 18,000

LORD, William B., to John C. Brown, as trustee, &c.... 14,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, as trustee, &c.... 5,008

ROBINSON, Edward W., and others to New York Savings and Loan Association.... 2,500

VANDER ROEST, William, to Sarah A. Briggs.... 1,500

WOOD, Joseph, to Isabel T. Storm.... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 164th to 165th Sts, 305.10x100; Charles Harrison & Co. against John E. Darragh, owner; John H. Beckert, contractor.... $640

BARCLAY ST, 8; Edward Smith & Co. against Joseph Meeks, owner and contractor.... 1,181

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175.11; Edward McCann against Anna M. Kehoe, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor.... 5,206

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, —x82.9x—x96; Charles W. Tanner against George Walton, owner; Jennie E. Stothers.... 157

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Herman Auskulat against J. Edward Ackley, owner and contractor.... 22

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Joseph Stickley against J. Edward Ackley, owner and contractor.... 22

66TH ST, 32 West; Charles Viola against James B. Baird, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor.... 302

66TH ST, 32 West; John O'Connor against James B. Baird and George Mills, owners; Martin J. Barron and James Mills, contractors.... 116

84TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; James Rogers against Joseph L. Cirrito, owner and contractor.... 208

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; John C. Barth, with Albina B. Friedline, 11 payments.... $11,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 128; Max Salomon against Lena Ziegler and others, (partition;) attorney, L. Mershfield.

READE ST, n s, 172 ft w of Hudson St, 19.4x53; William M. Levering and another against the Merchants' Refrigerating Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

WASHINGTON ST, 60, and 40 West St; Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

11TH ST, s s, 197.2 ft e of 5th Av, 23.4x103.3; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, &c., against Amelia R. Rogers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

37TH ST, s s, 264.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22.6x98.9; Matilda E. Goodwin against Frank J. Ferrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Brewster.

40TH ST, 217 West; Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. S. Melvin.

135TH ST, s s, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x99.11; William T. Sabine and another, trustees, against Charles H. Kivlen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
2—Weinberg vs. Aronstamm.
3—In re Lesher.
4—In re People's Cold Storage and Warehouse Co.
5—In re Kalbfleisch.
6—In re William Macfarlane & Co.
7—In re Durkin.
8—Dunkly vs. Dunkly.
9—McCullough vs. McCullough.
10—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
11—Daly vs. Barnes.
12—Lesher vs. Haas.
13—Rouse vs. Haas.
14—Dearth vs. Kohner.
15—In re Clark.
16—Bacon vs. Staten I. Midland R. R. Co.
17—Varnum vs. Kelsey.
18—In re N. Y. Bottling Co.
19—People ex rel. Hamer vs. Coler.
20—People, &c., vs. Goldberger.
21—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard Co.
22—In re Hazard.
23—French vs. City of New York.
24—Mats vs. Mats.
25—Yule vs. Hart.
26—Mayor vs. Hamill.
27—Lederer vs. Jordan.
28—Annesley vs. Leighton.
29—Nesmith vs. American Pegamoid Co.
30—Dimon vs. City of New York.
31—Thalman vs. Bell.
32—People, &c., vs. Froelich.
33—Levine vs. Levine.
34—Gerth vs. Gerth.
35—Meyer vs. Hoppie.
36—Firth vs. Lathy & Co.
37—Sinclair vs. Mills Hop-Picking Machine Co.
38—In re Garvey.
39—O'Reilly vs. Reilly.
40—Norton vs. Norton.
41—Paget vs. Melcher.
42—In re Hawthorne St.
43—In re Townsend Av.
44—People, &c., vs. Weisskopf.
45—Rose vs. Rose.
46—In re Elm St.
47—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Earley.
48—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
49—Quin vs. Gold & St. Tel. Co.
50—In re Wolfe.
51—Friedman vs. Friedman.
52—People, &c., vs. Brown.
53—Mapelsden vs. Blankman.
54—Menges vs. Burke.
55—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
56—Grunwald vs. Heine.
57—People ex rel. Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. Fromme.
58—People, &c., vs. Weinberg.
59—Vause vs. Weldon.
60—Alcott vs. Vultee.
61—Campbell vs. Conti.
62—Weil vs. Brandenstein.
63—In re Smyth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Garrett J. Mead, | At 11 A. M.
Thomas G. Rigney. | Anna H. Chapman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 11 A. M. Equity and non-jury case.—293—Slattery vs. Lemon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Joseph Bennett.
2—John Hawkins.
3—Mary McGowan.
4—Andrew J. Ensign.
5—Manuel Vandane.
6—Mabel Marks.
7—Peter McIlvaine.
8—George Barso.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Matthew O'Neill.
2—James R. Warren.
3—Kate Leyden.
4—Stanley Kuzenski.
5—Tillie Williams.
6—Abram Schlachetskey.
7—Michael Shinners.
8—Frank Forrest.
9—Michael Buckley.
10—John Neff.
11—Gustave H. Morre.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Kernochan vs. Ogden—Edwin C. Kent. Durant vs. Durant—Algernon S. Norton. Williams vs. Williams—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Hyde vs. Bloomingdale—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kammerer vs. Gilbert—Arthur D. Williams.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Margaret D. Griswold vs. James R. Griswold—Richard M. Henry. George M. Miller vs. William Calhoun—David S. Updike. Daniel Brown vs. Joseph J. Marvin—Thomas B. Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of William A. Sutliffe, Randolph H. Cole. The accounting of Charles H. Jordan, Auguste A. Jeannot, William Lynch, William H. Haight, Edward Faulkner, Louis Abrams, Maria Mander, Joseph Connor, Margaret Farrell, Antonio Cannella, Edward Kane, Smith Powell, Augustus Schwerter, Edwin Baker, Elizabeth Handley, Jennie M. Robertson, Anna P. Jubits, George Elford and Julia Sexton, and Jeremiah Hitchcock. The estates of Josephine Quensa, Adam Hudson, John M. Casey, Harmer Denney. The real estate of Ann Cody. The guardianship of Mary J. McCormick et al., and Adolph Norden.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J. John Butler, burglary. Thomas Murtha and Thomas Madden, assault. H. Kraven, attempted grand larceny. William Wright, grand larceny. Charles Vogel, assault.

AN APPLICATION DENIED.

Proceedings Against the L. I. Water Supply Company Must Hold.

The application of the Long Island Water Supply Company to have the condemnation proceedings against its property and franchise declared abandoned was denied yesterday by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy appeared for the company, and Assistant Corporation Counsels Jenks and Chittenden for the City of New York. The claim of the petitioner was that the proceedings should be declared abandoned because of the delay of the city to pay the award of the Commissioners and the inability of the city to raise the money even if it desired to do so. The city claimed that the application was made in bad faith, and that the company does not want the award, but wishes to keep its property and force the city out of any interest in it.

Gen. Tracy recited the proceedings culminating in the condemnation of the property, and contended that the city had exceeded its debt limit. No steps had been taken by the city to acquire the property. On the contrary, the policy of the City of New York indicated that it did not intend to take the water company's property. After long waiting the company had decided to get back its property if possible. All the upper part of the city in the neighborhood of the Bronx was practically supplied with water by private concerns, and it seemed to be the policy of the city to foster that method.

Mr. Chittenden said that the company did not come into court with clean hands. It was not the city, but the company, that had taken up obstructive tactics. The company did not want, and never had wanted, the award of $570,000, though the courts said it was ample. Mr. Jenks said that the final order was a judgment, binding on both parties. The proceedings were now ended, and the city would pay as soon as possible. It was absurd to say that the gigantic City of New York could not raise the money.

Justice Dickey said that the city seemed to be acting in good faith. He denied the motion, with leave to renew, if it later appeared that his belief in the city's good faith was not warranted.

"BIG BILL" MASON SUBDUED.

He Acknowledges His Defeat and Becomes Gloomy.

William Mason, alias "Big Bill," who was arrested Monday at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, with "Red" Spencer, James Coffey, and Thomas Reilly, and who had boasted that he would never be captured alive, has become subdued since his arrest by Detectives Fogarty and Stripp. He said yesterday, resignedly, that he had been "licked, and that's all there is to it," and then lapsed dejectedly into silence.

Capt. McClusky has received a dispatch from Superintendent of Police Linden of Philadelphia, stating: "Bill Mason wanted for murder. Requisition papers with officer being prepared."

Another dispatch received afterward said that Mason had been indicted for robbery and larceny in Philadelphia. There was also a dispatch from Warden Harley of the Michigan City, Ind., prison, stating that Mason was wanted there. Mason escaped from that prison. Mason is wanted chiefly for the murder of Major Wilson, the Philadelphia librarian.

Capt. McClusky says he will recommend some kind of reward to be made to Detectives Fogarty and Stripp for their work in capturing the men, it being an unusually precarious undertaking. The prisoners will be arraigned in Centre Street Court this morning.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Apartments To Let.
54th St., near Madison Av.; perfect order. Steam heat; immediate possession; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 143 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List new ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M. 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:59, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.
Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
A GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 33d St. 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 33d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, fitter, and trimmer; go out by the day; crape work a specialty. 61 West 39th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do upstairs work or general housework. 1,324 3d Av., first floor, between 75th and 76th Sts.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—As maid to family going to England; services for passage; best references. M. A., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; age, 35; thoroughly competent; good references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; moderate wages; willing to go anywhere. P. R., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman as butler for two months; highest references. F. B., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Swiss; 28; good references as butler; or take charge of bachelor apartment; neat, clean; good worker. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; with very best 18 months' personal references as to competency, exactitude and honesty; first-class cooking only; can take control of bachelor's house, club, &c. Bonnard, 131 West 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; sober, honest, willing, and industrious; excellent driver; city or country; first-class recommendations; moderate expectations. R. H., 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the business; best references. J. O. S., 842 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET for BUTLER.—By a young Swiss French, as butler or valet; four years' best city reference. Emile, 20 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on April twenty-sixth, 1898.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the verified petition of William F. Loerner and Thomas Foley, a majority of the Board of Directors of Beeching and Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the County of New York, verified April 15th, 1898, and notice of application for this order, with proof of due service of a copy of said petition and notice, and a copy of this proposed order on Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, and on motion of C. Arthur Coan, Esq., attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation, to wit, Beeching and Company, show cause before this Court, before Frank D. Arthur, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, Cotton Exchange Building, Hanover Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on July 28th, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 28th day of July, 1898, in The New York Times and in The New York Law Journal, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

Ent. FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
J. S. C.

[Seal.]
J. F. P.
A Copy.
WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
jy7-1aw3wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hale Parmenter, Clerk. je16-1aw6wTh

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a certain decree made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on the 8th day of July, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled "The American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, complainant, against The Union Pacific Railway Company, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, receivers, defendants."

The undersigned, the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886, will sell at public auction by Edward F. Barnes, auctioneer, to the highest bidder or bidders, on the terms hereinafter mentioned or referred to, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 7 Exchange Place, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described bonds and coupons, namely:

	Par Value.
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated February 15th, 1887, due March 1st, 1927, with the coupons of and from March 1, 1894	$685,000
Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Branch Bonds, dated December 1st, 1884, due December 1st, 1902. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	171,000
Colorado Central Railway Company 7% First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1879, due July 1st, 1909. With the coupons of and from January 1, 1893	197,000
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Bonds, dated August 1st, 1888, due April 1st, 1918. With the coupons of and from April 1st, 1894	74,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1st, 1890, due December 1st, 1939. With the coupons of and from December 1st, 1893	149,000
Kansas Pacific Railway Company 6% Consolidated Gold Bonds, dated May 1st, 1879, due May 1st, 1919. ($717.33 has been paid on each bond and the overdue coupons thereof out of the proceeds of mortgage foreclosure.) With the coupons of and from May 1st, 1894	116,000

The above described bonds and coupons being all the securities held by the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under said trust.

The undersigned, as directed by said decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first and as a condition precedent thereto (without which such bid will not be entertained) deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good such bid if accepted, a sum equal to ten per cent. of his bid either in cash or a certified check on a bank or trust company doing business in the cities of Boston or New York, payable to the order of the undersigned. Any sum so deposited will be applied in payment of the purchase price of the bonds bid for if the same shall be struck off to such bidder.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall pay to the undersigned at the time of sale, in cash or by a certified check, as aforesaid, fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid, and such payment will be received as part of the purchase price. Any sum which may previously have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

The purchase price, other than the sums required to be paid at the time of sale, as aforesaid, must be paid in cash to the undersigned at its office, No. 53 State Street, in the City of Boston, within five days after the confirmation of said sale. The bonds sold will be delivered to the purchaser thereof upon payment therefor.

As provided in said decree, if any purchaser shall fail to complete his bid for any of said bonds and to comply with the terms of sale, the cash paid by him will be forfeited, and such purchaser shall be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which such bonds were struck off and that for which they may be sold on any resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on any such resale which such cash deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

The undersigned has the power in its discretion to adjourn the sale from time to time as to the whole or any part of said securities by announcement at the time and place advertised without further notice or upon such notice as it may deem reasonable.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of bonds will be offered for sale in separate parcels of such amounts, not exceeding $100,000 each, as the undersigned shall deem best. The highest bids for such separate parcels will be noted. The bids shall, however, be received and noted only on condition that all the bonds so offered for sale in separate parcels shall subsequently be offered together in one lot or parcel.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all the bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received for said bonds when offered in separate parcels then all said bonds shall be struck off and sold as one lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received and noted for all said bonds when offered together as one lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received for such bonds when offered in separate parcels, then the several parcels offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor.

By the terms of said decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the American Loan and Trust Company as trustee under the indenture of trust aforesaid and of each and every defendant to said cause in and to the said bonds shall pass by this sale, but without any covenant of warranty, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decree of said court.—Dated Boston, July 11th, 1898.

THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, as trustee under the Kansas Pacific Further Security Trust of The Union Pacific Railway Company, dated July 1, 1886.
ELMER P. HOWE, 53 State St., Boston, Solicitor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

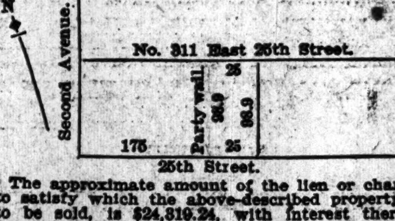
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; and running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898. RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the fifth day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.80, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
jy7-2aw3wTh&M

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jy14-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOEGER, FRANZ XAVER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Xaver Schaidler, Christina Rohrl, Amalia Enslein, Anna Trinkwalter, Leopold Schaidler, Marie Kleber, Mrs. Maria Metzger, Mrs. Amalia Zweckl, Johann Sporl, Karl Sporl, Fani Sporl, Auguste Sporl, Mrs. Theresia Seifried, Mother Caroline Sporl, also known as Adelheid Sporl, Louisa Wolfrum, Mrs. Karoline Wek, Armin Hoeger, Friedericka Gorman or Germann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANZ XAVER HOEGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Friedericka Hoeger as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je16-1aw6wTh.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H. Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
je9-1aw6wTh. Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATRICK, ELSIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To John H. Patrick, Alice N. Perkins, Alice N. McDougall, Charles McDougall, Caroline Ray, Robert M. Patrick, Sarah M. Petersen, Benjamin H. Patrick, James M. Patrick, Margaret Patrick, administratrix, &c., of William S. Patrick; John H. Thorne, William P. Thorne, Sarah Johnston, Elida Rouse, Sarah E. Macdonald, Abner L. Ely, Edward B. Read, Calvin Read, Elsie R. Wagoner, John E. Burns, Helen M. Studwell, E. Reed Burns, Henry Jenkins Reed, executor, &c., of Charlotte Reed, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELSIE PATRICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin V. B. Wagoner, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EUGENE SMITH, Atty. for Exr., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je16-1aw6wTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Ponndorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Mälzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 3 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je9-1aw6wTh&jl21.

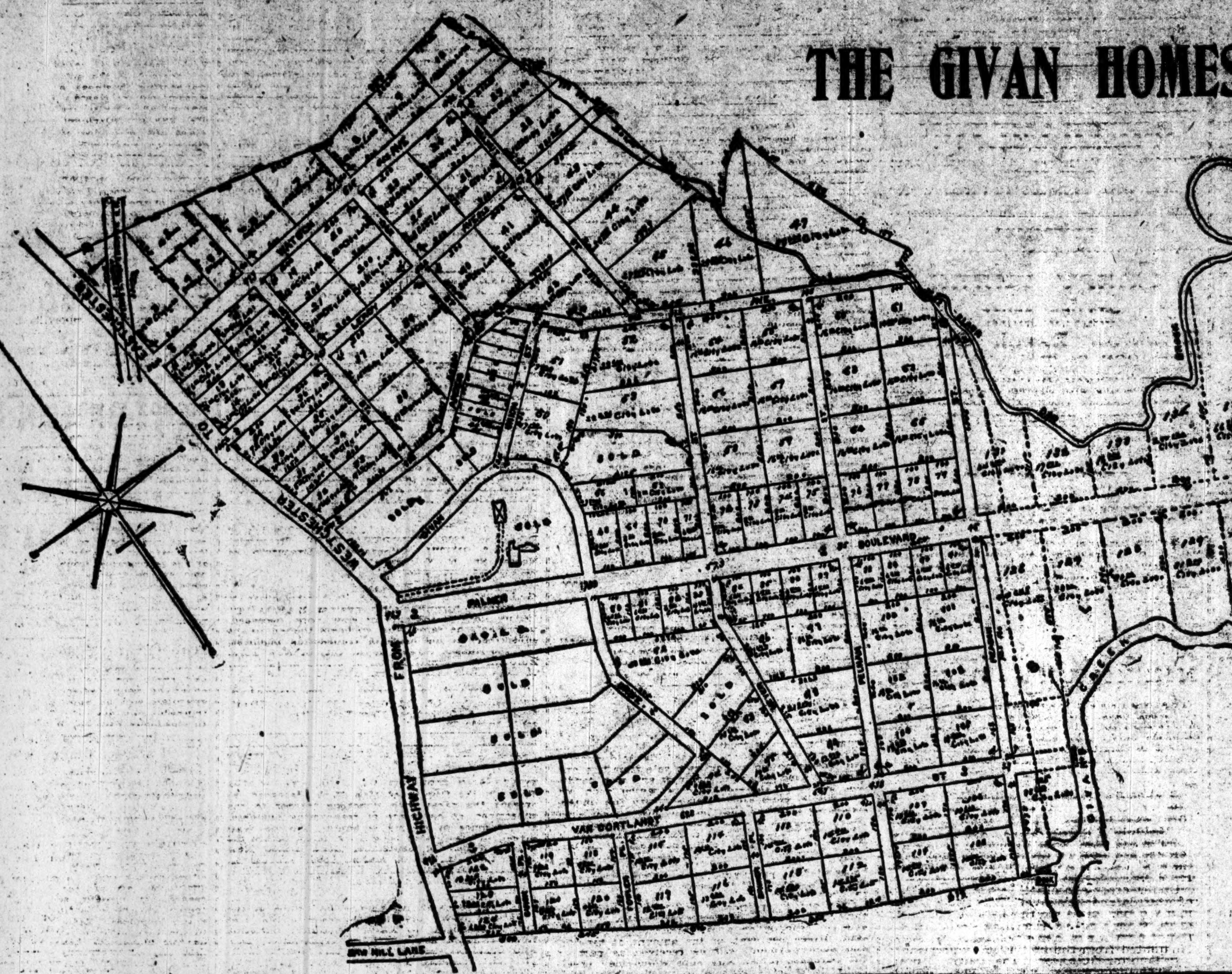
STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

A young man whose home is in East 76th street, New York City, has a considerable acquaintance among medical students and hospital doctors. Almost every morning, when riding down town to business on the Third Avenue Cable Road, he meets one or more of his professional friends, and this has happened so often that the conductors, knowing him and his associates by sight, have come to address him as Doctor. One morning not long ago the conductor approached our friend and said: "Doctor, I have been troubled so much with dyspepsia that I haven't been able to eat a square meal in two days and am nearly dead. What shall I take?" The man addressed put his hand in his pocket and, taking out a carton of Ripans Tabules, replied: "Here, take these, and when you use them buy some more at the druggist's." A week later the same conductor, while collecting his fare, said: "I used those Tabules you gave me, and then bought some more at the druggist's. They fixed me up all right. I have no more dyspepsia, and I can eat without getting sick."

[illegible]

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—[illegible]

[illegible]


THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

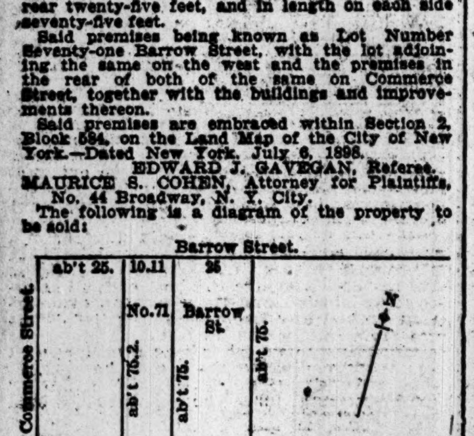
Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1898, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.

EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

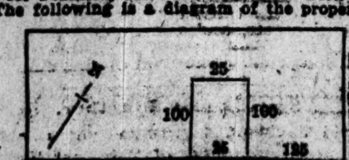
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 68 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 290 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.53 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.06, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,305.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

[illegible]

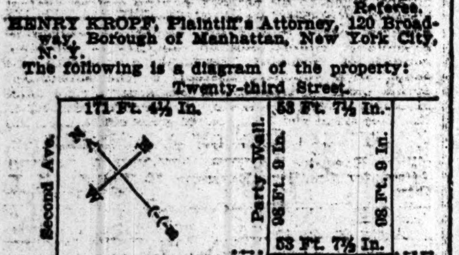
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property:



Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $32,141.66, with interest thereon from the fifth day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $677.77 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated June 23d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD SIEGMAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL BOEHAN and others, defendants.

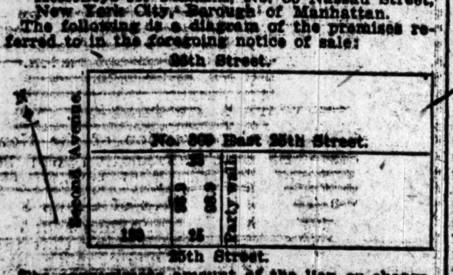
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; running thence easterly, and along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly, and along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,319.24, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $329.75, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $741.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

jy7-2awSwTh&M

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William P. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C.E.Leland,) ap
do Schroon Lake, Leland House, (C. T. Leland)
Asbury Park, Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $4
do Htl.Monmo'th,(Beach front,)$3up.W.Applegate
do ....Ocean Hotel, (Largest.) Atkins & Sons
do West End Hotel......Open June 22, ap, $3 up
Arverne-by-Sea, L.I.Arverne Htl.,$4up. Books
Avon-by-Sea, N.J.The Berwick. (R. B. Hughes)
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bath Beach, L. I....Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p
Beach Bluff, Mass.Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville,N.J. Somerset Inn,Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Block Isd, R. I...The National. Send for rates.
do The Manisses & Cottages.(C.E. & E.A. Brown)
do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)
do Central House. (R. S. Littlefield.)
Cape May,N.J.Congress Hall. New management
Catskill,N.Y.**Prospect Park Htl.** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop
Catskill Mt.Hse. Op.Je 25.(3½hours from N.Y.)
Catskill Mts., Hunter.Htl.St.Charles. Ap, $3 up
CayugaLake House,Sheldrake,N.Y.Opens June 14
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Fisher's Island, N.Y.Mansion House,ap,3.50up
Jamestown, R. I...Prospect House, Ap. $3 up
do ....**Bay View House,** Ap. $3 up
Lake George, N. Y.Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do ....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Long Branch, N.J.TheHowland and Scarboro.
do ....United States Hotel, Ap. $3 up
Magnolia, Mass. ..The Hesperus. A. p., $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier. The Rockingham,Ap.$4up
Narragansett Pier. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J.Hunterston Htl,ap,17.50upwk
Newburg, N.Y. The Palatine,90 min. from N.Y.
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I..Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 18th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep.$1up
do (M.Clune,Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep,$1 up
Niagara Falls. The International. Ap.$3.50 up
1000 Ils. (Murray Isle)The Murray Hill.Ap.$3 up
Patchogue, L.I.Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep.1.50;ap.3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant,N.J. Resort Hotel,$15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill,N.Y.The Mizzen Top.Opens June 18
Quebec, Can......Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake,N.Y.Algonquin Hotel.J.Harding
Saratoga Spgs, American-Adelphi. Ap, $2.50up
do ....United States Hotel. Open to Oct. 1
do **Huestis House,** op.to Nov.1(Send for bklt)
Scarboro B'ch, Me..Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.
Schooley's Mtn.Sp,N.J.The Dorincourt.OpJe15
Sea Girt, N. J..The Tremont. Send for booklets.
Spg. Lake, N.J. Palmer House, moderate rates. Managed by J.R.Palmer,Lakewood. Books.
Spg. Lake Bch.N.J.MonmouthHse,ap3.50;books
St. Louis, Lindell Hotel, e.p, $1 up; a.p.,$2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass..Ocean House. (J. R. Mead)
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I..Atlantic House. Now open.
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct
York Harbor, Me.Marshall Hse. (E.S.Marshall)

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 13th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy15-law6wTh

---

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN BOYLE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN and others, defendants:

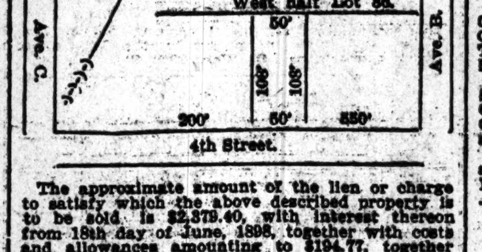
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 20th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Unionport, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, being the westerly one-half part or portion of lot number 86, as laid down on a certain map entitled 'Map of Unionport, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made by Bonnet and Savery, surveyors, dated Nov. 1st, 1852, and now on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County, and which said westerly half of lot 86, on said map, hereby intended to be conveyed, is fifty feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred and eight feet deep on both sides, be said dimensions more or less.

"Which said premises are a part of the territory affected by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, entitled 'An act to annex to the City and County of New York territory lying within the incorporated Villages of Wakefield, Eastchester, and William's Bridge, the Town of Westchester, and portions of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham, and by said act became a part of the territory of the City and County of New York, and now is a part of the County of New York."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

JOAB H. BANTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,379.40, with interest thereon from 18th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.77, together with the expenses of the sale.

There are no unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.........9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 30, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.

Second Cabin:

Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.

Steerage Passage:

Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM | Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Noordland.........July 20 | Southwark.........Aug. 3
*Chester..........July 23 | Westernland.....Aug. 10
Friesland.........July 27 | Kensington.......Aug. 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.....................July 16
MANITOBA..........................July 23
MINNEWASKA........................July 30
MOHAWK............................Aug. 6
MOBILE............................Aug. 13

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30........
Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM.

FIRST CABIN $60 AND UPWARD.

Sailing Sat., July 23, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne....July 16 | La Touraine.....Aug. 6
La Navarre.......July 23 | La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
La Gascogne....July 30 | La Normandie..Aug. 20

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon | Campania, Aug. 20, 3 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.........July 16 | Alexandra.........July 30
Boadicea.........July 23 | Winifreda..........Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu............Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu...........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu...........Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:55, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 6:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 3:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:25, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," (all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M. 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1374 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 1:45, (7:30 to Easton,) 4:30, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30 (Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:55, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (6:30 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:30, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:40, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:40, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:35, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:50, 1:45, 2:50, 3:00, 3:55, 4:30, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,354, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:55, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:00 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., 12:30, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:10 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *1:30 A. M., *1:35 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *1:30 A. M., *1:35 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, ‡8:00, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30, (Diner,) *1:00, *1:45 P. M., *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *1:45 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

8 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Richester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE STORM'S SEVERE WORK

Mariners, Warned by Barometers, Hasten Back to Port.

DAMAGE BY THE HIGH WIND

Some Vessels in the Harbor Suffer, from the Gale, and Coasting Craft Particularly Are Affected.

Though no storm signals were set on Tuesday to warn the mariner that port was his proper place, a number of masters who started out came scurrying back, and the marine observer at Sandy Hook wondered what was the matter. The barometer had told a tale, and the night that followed and yesterday proved that the barometer—old trustworthy—was attending strictly to business.

It was not so much the rain that began to fall Tuesday evening and continued until after noon yesterday, though nearly two inches fell, but it was a roaring wind that came out of the east and northeast and lashed up a vicious sea—not after the immature fashion of a squall, but like one of those veterans that have seen service all along the coast and have got their training in the school of the Gulf, the mother of great coast storms.

There had been a storm central in the east gulf Tuesday morning. That was the storm that came piling up the coast and was central off the Jersey shore early yesterday morning. No vessel ventured out, and only one—the Anchor Line steamer Furnessia—came in during the morning. Besides the four vessels that returned to port Tuesday night, there was anchored in the lower bay the Llandaff City of the Bristol Line, which started for her transatlantic trip during the afternoon, but got no further than the lower bay.

The bay was none too good an anchorage. The wind swept across the low western end of Long Island from the ocean at a sixty-mile gait during the night. The big British ship Troop, anchored off Tompkinsville, dragged her anchor for a mile. Small craft had no chance in such a blow. Several were thrown upon the beach along Staten Island, and others met rough treatment in the anchorage off the Long Island shore.

Coasting vessels that came in during yesterday afternoon caught the storm off Hatteras, and came north with it. The steamer Henry Dumois had a severe tussle with the gale, and came up the coast heavily listed to port under the blow.

The tug Scandinavian sprang a leak and sank in Bechtel's Basin at Stapleton, S. I., and the yacht Kathleen was badly damaged by being dragged against Merritt's Dock near by.

The city got but a faint idea of the severity of the blow. The highest velocity the wind attained at the Weather Bureau tower was 36 miles. Between wind and rain and a decided drop in temperature, however, New Yorkers felt that they were getting an unusual amount and kind of weather. The mercury was down to 57 degrees at 3 A. M. yesterday, and the maximum for the day was only 68 degrees. That came after the storm had blown well over, or at 7 P. M. By that time the lowest reading of the barometer was reported from Nantucket, and the storm had moved well out to sea off that point.

There were a good many casualties of minor character in the suburbs and many trees were uprooted. At the lower end of the city the wind ripped the big flag on the liberty pole into two pieces, and one-half went blowing away. It was captured. The upper half continued to wave throughout the day. The storm did little or no damage to telegraph wires.

ACCIDENT TO THE PLYMOUTH.

The Fall River Boat Breaks a Rod and Has to be Towed to New Haven.

The 160 passengers of the Fall River Line steamboat Plymouth who left Providence Tuesday night and were due at the company's pier early yesterday morning arrived in the city at 5 o'clock last evening on the New Haven steamboat C. H. Northam.

The preceding night was a rough one on the Sound and the Plymouth had one of her paddle wheels disabled. The accident occurred off Cornfield Reef at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Few of the passengers knew about it at the time, and many of them discovered the fact of the situation when they went out on deck in the morning and found that the Plymouth was being towed into New Haven Harbor by the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach. The steamboat anchored inside New Haven Light just as the New Haven steamboat was leaving for this city. The Northam was signaled, and, coming alongside, a gangway was thrown between the two boats and all of the Plymouth's passengers were transferred to her.

The officers said that a rod working one of the feathering buckets of the port paddle had broken and it would be necessary to get a tow. The Luckenbach, which was coming down the Sound with barges, anchored the barges and put a hawser aboard the Plymouth. New London was the nearest place to which she could have put in, but owing to the high westerly winds it was decided to make for New Haven. The trip to that point was made without further incident.

The Plymouth will be towed here for repairs.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Brooklyn Resident Alleged to Have Set Fire to Tapestry and Dresses.

The police believe that Mrs. Antoinette Morris, thirty years of age, who lives with her husband and other relatives at 369 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, and who was locked up last night on the charge of arson in the Bedford Avenue Police Station, is either a pyromaniac or else is insane. According to report, she deliberately set fire to tapestry and dresses and sat watching the flames while her invalid cousin, Mrs. Annie Mitchell, lay in hysterics in a bed in the next room.

Miss Mitchell's cries brought Mrs. Gavin, mother of Mrs. Morris, to the scene and drew a large crowd of neighbors and passersby to the windows. Mrs. Gavin tried to put the blaze out with her hands, but the smoke had in the meantime filled the room, and, with burned hands and singed hair, she was driven back to the door.

Detectives Dunn and Kennedy, attracted by the crowd, hastened to the house, and after having carried Miss Mitchell, who had lost consciousness, into the street, put out the blaze and took Mrs. Morris to the station house. There she indignantly denied having started the blaze, and defiantly challenged her mother to prove it. The latter insisted that her daughter be locked up.

The Egypt Exploration Fund.

Secretary Charles R. Gillette has sent out a circular to the subscribers of the New York State Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, urging all those that have not yet paid their subscriptions to do so at once, as the money must be forwarded by July 15, to be included in the accounts of the current year; and students of Archaeology, Egyptology, and ancient history are invited to join by subscribing $5, which may be sent to the Treasurer, Andrew Mills, 341 Bowery. The State branch of the fund has been organized as an auxiliary of the English society. The society has been at work fifteen years, and has met with notable success. It has determined the localities of various places mentioned in the Bible.

New Iron Company Organized.

READING, Penn., July 13.—The Sheridan Iron Company, controlling two of the largest blast furnaces in Pennsylvania, was organized this afternoon by the election of the following officers: President—Thomas Sobarth of Westminster, London; Secretary—Hugh Lienebeer of London; Treasurer—E. Bird Grubb of Philadelphia; Directors—George Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, Thomas Sobarth, Emerson Bainbridge, M. P., of London; R. A. Hadfield of the Heckla Steel Foundry, Sheffield, England; Major F. B. Binst of London, Edgar Brusewitz of London, John S. Kennedy of Sheridan, E. B. Grubb of Philadelphia, and G. B. Stevens of Reading. The Sheridan furnaces, which are in Lebanon County, Penn., have been put in full blast and are turning out from 110 to 115 tons of pig iron a day.

Woman Decapitated by a Train.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Mrs. Saligmann Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of Detroit, Mich., was decapitated by a train to-day at Okaucho Lake Station, a summer resort about forty miles from this city.

RUSH AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Many Individual Subscribers Take Advantage of the Last Chance to Get the New Bonds.

From the time of the opening of the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street yesterday morning until 3 o'clock P. M. there was a ceaseless demand at the cashier's window for receipts for cash subscriptions to the Government's 3 per cent. war loan of $200,000,000. The tenders of cash were mostly on individual account, and ranged in amount from $100 to $500. A few attempts were made to pass in two or more subscriptions for $500 each, the applications for which were made out in the same handwriting, although different names were used for the different applications.

In accordance with the rule established when the subscription for these bonds was opened, the Sub-Treasury authorities declined to permit the same person to subscribe for more than one lot of the new bonds, and when several applications, evidently made out by the same person, were presented, they were all rejected. The enforcement of thes rule caused more or less grumbling, but the grumblers were not allowed to delay the steady movement of the long line of applicants.

At 3 o'clock sharp the subscriptions for the bonds were closed in this city, and Assistant Treasurer Jordan lost no time in sending a report of his receipts to Washington, where the bond subscriptions will close finally at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. There is a strong belief on the part of the Sub-Treasury officials that the subscriptions in amounts of $500 and less will aggregate not less than $80,000,000. Several subscriptions running from $1,000 to $10,000 were forwarded to the Treasury Department by different New York banks yesterday. The bankers generally have no expectation of seeing any part of the two-hundred-million-dollar war loan go to the big corporations and syndicates that filed bids for $1,000,000 and upward. The news from Washington during the day satisfied Wall Street interests that a sufficient number of small bids had been sent in to take up the entire loan.

President Frederic P. Olcott of the Central Trust Company gave permission to all of the clerks of that company to subscribe individually for the new bonds. The statement was made that any profit on their subscriptions, if the bonds are allotted, will benefit no one except the clerks.

WAR TAX DECISIONS.

Another Batch Received from Washington—A New Ruling on Bottled Wines.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat received another batch of decisions on the new war tax law from Washington yesterday morning. One was on the request of the fire insurance companies in this city that they be allowed to make monthly statements of their business and pay the taxes thereon from the head office, relieving their agents from stamping the policies. The insurance companies claimed that they were debarred from taking risks on account of the impossibility of procuring stamps. Commissioner Scott rules that the difficulty of procuring stamps is not a valid reason for granting the request. The only exception is in the case of open marine policies, where it is only possible to ascertain the premiums charged from the books of the underwriters. The Board of Marine Underwriters has already filed a bond with Collector Treat, and arranged to transact its business by this method.

The Commissioner rules that in any case where it appears that it is possible to represent the premium charged on the policy the stamp tax will have to be affixed to the policy. The Commissioner further cautions the insurance companies that Section 7 provides that in the absence of an adhesive stamp a policy is not competent evidence in any court, and therefore the books to which the stamps are affixed must be so kept as to show that the tax on each particular policy has been paid.

A former ruling by Collector Treat, that all wines, native or foreign, bottled in New York and stored in bins on July 1, 1898, must be stamped immediately, has been reversed by the Commissioner. He quotes the paragraph of the law reading: "It shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on and in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers, as aforesaid, who are not the manufacturers thereof, to affix the proper adhesive tax stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall be sold at retail." He says, further, that "if the parties named are wholesale or retail dealers, there would seem to be no urgent necessity for immediately stamping the whole stock which they had on hand on July 1." In reply to a query if the stamps may be sent abroad and affixed to the bottles before they are packed, the Commissioner says that they may, and that they may be canceled before sent or when affixed, at the option of the parties interested. He also rules that "foreign wines contained in bottles which arrive in this country after July 1 must be stamped before withdrawal from the Custom House. Bottled wine in bonded warehouses on July 1 must be stamped before withdrawal therefrom. Brandy in bottles is not subject to taxation under Schedule B of the new revenue law."

Collector Treat said yesterday morning that the idea seems to be prevalent in banking circles that in paying the special tax for bankers under the new revenue law the definition of bankers under the State law applies. The revenue law specifically describes those persons it regards as doing a banking business. Therefore it is imperative that all who come under the act should register themselves at once as bankers.

The Collector has asked for a ruling from Washington on the matter of stock transfers. Different interpretations seem to be taken by the attorneys of brokers in regard to the liability for the stamp tax, and several have requested a ruling, in order that there may be a uniform rule of stamping stock transfers.

The Collector received yesterday morning the following stamps: Documentary—One-cent, 200,000; two-cent, 400,000; three-cent, 100,000; four-cent, 100,000; five-cent, 100,000; ten-cent, 100,000; twenty-five-cent, 100,000; fifty-cent, 100,000. Proprietary—Three-eighths-cent, 200,000; five-eighths-cent, 200,000; two-cent, 100,000; two-and-a-half-cent, 40,000.

Certificates of Employment.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Department of Health sent a letter yesterday morning to John W. Griggs, the United States Attorney General, asking him to allow the department to consider as exempt from the War Tax law the certificates of permits of employment obtained by children employed in mercantile establishments. Many of the children who have applied for certificates have not yet the necessary 10 cents, which they must now pay under the provisions of the new act.

A CALL FOR A PASTOR.

The Rev. F. B. Richards Wanted by Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting last night of the members of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling acting as Moderator, a call to the pastorate of the church was extended to the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, pastor of Bethany Congregational Chapel, Tenth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street.

The salary was fixed at $2,500 a year, with six weeks' vacation, and commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Langenbacker, Williams, McCracken and Dunlop, were named to present the call to the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. Marling is to preach in the church until the end of July.

Excursions for Poor Children.

An invitation has been extended by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to the class in practical philanthropy of the Charity Organization Society to visit its homes at Sea Breeze, West Coney Island, to-morrow. The classes will be divided into two parties, each being under the guidance of a visitor of the association. The first section of the class will accompany the excursion of poor children for that day on the Iron Steamboat leaving Pier 10 East River at 9 A. M., the second following at 10 A. M. from the West Twenty-second Street Pier. The number of excursionists—children of the poor and mothers with their babies—will be about 500. The association has been able to accommodate many poor children, but is at present seriously hampered for lack of funds. Checks and money should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street.

ROYAL
The absolutely pure
BAKING POWDER
Highest of all in leavening strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Condemns Methods of Officials.

WEALTHY TOURISTS ATTACKED

R. M. Walters Says that Steps Should Be Taken to Prosecute Some of Them for Perjury—The Committee Report.

The members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade who attended a special meeting of the board at its headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday developed considerable warmth in discussing the alleged neglect of duty of the local customs inspectors and examiners. A committee report reciting the evils of the present method of work at the docks, where it is said favoritism toward certain wealthy tourists is shown, was unanimously adopted, and one member of the board advised the further adoption of aggressive tactics against some of the tourists who, according to the belief of the board, have perjured themselves by false declarations of dutiable goods.

C. C. Shayne, President of the board, opened the meeting shortly before 1 P. M. "The statute," said he, "limiting to $100 worth the amount of dutiable goods returning tourists can bring into this country was placed on the statute books through the efforts of this board. We thought that the customs officials at this port would adjust matters so as to bring about an improvement in their work. But I am free to say that we have noticed no improvement in the examination of baggage or collection of duties except in the last two months, while our committeemen have been observing the work at the docks.

"It is apparent that some of the officials at this port are not in sympathy with the law. Various reports of committeemen convince me that the old line officials at the docks, who hitherto have been accustomed to think that they were the Government, and have got the revenue paid by the passengers, object to this law and say that it 'interferes with their former manner of doing business.' We want one of two things—a protective tariff that protects or a clean abolishment of the custom houses.

"The highest declaration on the part of tourists we have yet heard of is $1,000. Several times $2,000 or $3,000 worth have been imported in trunks. How long will the Government permit this to continue? A man who swears falsely to the amount of his dutiable goods is not entitled to any courtesies. His baggage should be sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

"I am surprised that the class of people whose names appear every week in the society columns of the newspapers should cheat the Government in a time like this. I have received a number of threatening letters since I have become President of this organization, but I am in the fight to stay, and nothing will keep the men who are in this movement of ours from their course."

Customs Committee Report.

The report of the permanent Customs Committee to the board was then read by the Chairman, E. Twyeffort. It stated that in almost every case which the committeemen had brought to the attention of customs officials at the docks, more money had been collected for the Government than would otherwise have been the case. There had been the best of feeling between the members of the committee and the officials. The report continues:

> It is proper to state that we have noticed a great improvement in the methods of inspection since we have been visiting the docks. Baggage is more carefully and thoroughly examined and the appraisals of value show somewhat greater care, while there is no additional delay, and persons whose sworn declarations are truthful have no difficulty in securing quick service, but we are satisfied that if this surveillance shall be withdrawn the improvement will disappear.
>
> The matter of proper facilities for examination of baggage has received the attention of the committee, and it recommends that a system similar to the one in Liverpool be inaugurated, and that a room be set aside upon the steamship docks where the trunks may be examined more thoroughly and without danger of injuring any of their contents. It further recommends that passengers shall not be permitted to pass goods at absurd values, but that in all cases where the value of dutiable goods is in excess of $100 an invoice or bill showing the cost shall be produced.
>
> The committee desires again to call attention to the practices known as "the courtesies of the port." On one steamship bringing 160 passengers fourteen of these courtesies were extended, affecting forty-two passengers, more than one-quarter of the whole passenger list. While this privilege does not nominally involve the passing of the baggage of the recipient without examination, as a matter of fact it amounts to that, for the reason that the Inspector knows that the person thus favored is a friend of some official superior, and he makes his examination in the most superficial way.
>
> The committee feels that some plan should be devised to identify goods which passengers claim were taken with them when they went abroad.

Bonds for Inspectors.

The report advocates the placing under bonds of inspectors or examiners, and also the changing of their civil service status, so that they may be suspended or removed when gross neglect of duty becomes "apparent to their superiors."

This report was unanimously adopted, and it was also resolved to send copies of it to the Treasury Department at Washington, as well as local customs officials. Francis O'Neill presented a set of resolutions, making it the sense of the board that the chief officials of the Customs Department had openly neglected to do their duty.

R. M. Walters turned the discussion into a new channel by an attack on the influential tourists, who were, he said, the real criminals. "We ought not," declared Mr. Walters, "to make a fight against the unfortunate customs officials, who are liable to lose their official heads by the slightest failure in courtesy toward those wealthy travelers, who make it dangerous for them.

"These tourists are the people we should attack, on the ground of their false declarations. A little while ago a prominent member of the millionaire's club was found to be bringing in a great deal more in dutiable goods than he had sworn to, and was forced to pay $1,000 more than he expected. He is a man of wide influence and prominence, and if the Inspector had interfered on his own initiative he might have lost his position. Let us prosecute this millionaire. He is a large importer. If he uses these methods in his private affairs, why might he not do so in his business? I am opposed to making the officials the scapegoats in this business."

It was finally decided to refer a resolution offered by Mr. Walters to the National Committee of the board, of which Mr. Shayne is Chairman. The committee will meet in about a month and confer with the board's counsel. Mr. Walters said, after yesterday's meeting, that he would move to take steps toward the prosecution for perjury of persons making false declarations as soon as the board had been legally advised that this was feasible.

Funeral of Capt. Edward Shanley.

The funeral services of Capt. Edward Shanley were held at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Cassel. The casket was draped in an American flag and was borne into the church by members of the John A. Dix Post, No. 135, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member. The pall bearers were Robert Cook, Benjamin F. Bowen, Sayres Hadley, William Roberts, J. C. Rodgers, D. H. Goodman, J. H. Cochran, and William Ivey. The interment was in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SENATOR KENNEY'S CHECKS.

They Are Displayed in Court to Prove His Alleged Connection with the Bank Defalcation.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—The trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney for complicity in the defalcation of William N. Boggs, teller of a Dover bank, was continued to-day. The principal witness was Boggs, the defaulter. He was on the stand for over three hours, and told of the manner in which he carried along checks of Senator Kenney received from other banks and credited deposits for him when he had overdrawn his account, and while Boggs was a defaulter in large sums of money. That he was a defaulter, witness said, was known to the Senator, and when asked why he carried the defendant's checks along for weeks without charging them, he said it was because "We were all in the hole together." During nearly all the period in which the witness's defalcations took place, he said Senator Kenney was cognizant of the fact.

He said Senator Kenney first knew of his being a defaulter in October, 1895, when he was short about $25,000 or $30,000. He felt Kenney was the man to confide in, their relations were so intimate. The Senator and Boggs formulated a plan to restore the deficiency. To do this the witness invested funds in Bay State Gas stocks, building operations in Philadelphia, and a farm in Delaware. Kenney, the witness said, dealt in Bay State Gas at the same time with him, and they often discussed the probabilities of making money.

Witness said that in January, 1897, Senator Kenney expressed hope that money enough would be made to get them both out of the hole. On separate occasions Boggs said he placed to the defendant's credit the sums of $407 and $1,000. The former was money he owed the Senator in a stock deal, the other he was not clear about. In June, 1896, he credited the defendant with a draft for $2,150. He had previously been carrying checks along as cash items, and the deposit of the draft to the defendant's credit enabled him to charge them to his account. Meanwhile the draft went to its maker and was returned dishonored. The Senator then made up the difference. Another draft for $3,950 went through the same procedure with the same results.

Under cross-examination witness said all of the defendant's overdrafts were finally made good, and that the bank lost nothing except the use of the money during the time that witness had misapplied the funds. He quoted from the individual ledger, showing Senator Kenney's accounts showed a balance of over $5,000 in April, 1897.

Court here adjourned, and witness's cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

THE POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Thought Dead Appear, Making Death List Nine—Laflin-Rand's Loss, $30,000.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 13.—The works of the Laflin-Rand Power Company at Pompton Lakes was closely guarded today by the men of the Third New Jersey Volunteers. The work of clearing away the débris from the explosion was begun. All the wounded are doing well, and it is not thought any of the wounded will die. The deaths are now numbered at nine. William Fisher and his son, both of whom were said to have been blown to pieces, escaped injury and remained at work until late in the evening. C. J. Garrigan, who was reported as missing, has also turned up all right. The wounded are being attended by doctors, and most of them will be able to be at work before the wrecked buildings can be restored and the new machinery installed.

Private William Emmons of Company I of the Third Regiment, who was so severely injured, may live, but he will have to be discharged from the regiment as disabled in service. He is in a precarious condition, but the surgeons of the regiment think they can pull him through. Col. Campbell said to-day that Emmons was entitled to just as much credit for being hurt as if he had been wounded by a bullet or a shell in battle.

The powder company will care for the injured and bear the expense of the burial of the dead. It may be six weeks before the works can be in running order. It will take some time to get the mixing and drying rooms in order, and the engine house and machinery will doubtless have to be replaced. The works have been turning out two tons of powder a day for the Government. There are 60,000 pounds on hand, the property of the Government.

The force of the explosion was shown today, when timbers were found driven five and six feet into the mountain side 800 feet from the scene of the explosion. A stone wall which was relied upon to prevent any damage to the engine room and boiler house from explosions in the mixing room was blown to pieces and parts of it contributed to the wreck of the boiler house, as big rocks from this wall were found to have gone clear through the building.

The cause of the explosion is not yet known. Neither the company nor Col. Lee thinks it likely the explosion was the result of design, but incline to the theory that a grain of sand got into the mixing machiery, causing a spark to be struck. Lieut. Schumm, from Governors Island, was at the works to-day making an investigation. He will report to Gen. Gillespie. The loss now is said to be about $30,000.

L. Z. LEITER SELLS REAL ESTATE.

Transfers a Valuable Corner to Get Money to Pay His Son's Debts.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, who once were partners, but who have not spoken to each other in many years, had a little business deal last Saturday night in which $2,100,000 of the former's money passed into the Leiter pocket and some of the Leiter real estate became Field's property. The transfer comprised the lot 143½ on Madison Street and 180⅓ on State Street, one of the most valuable corners in the city. It contains a six-story block, but will have a twelve-story building of marble and bronze within two years.

The sale is said to have been a part of Leiter's arrangements to secure ready money to liquidate his son's obligations in the recent wheat deal. There is talk that Mr. Field will use the new property for an additional down-town retail shop, although his other establishment is but a square away.

CHINESE IMPORTED IN BOXES.

Six Celestials Trying to Get from Montreal to New York Captured.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 13.—The police of this city to-night captured six Chinamen, who, it is believed, were being smuggled from Montreal to New York. They were found secreted in two large boxes, three in each box, and were provisioned for the trip. A tall, gray-haired man, with a gray mustache, brought the Chinamen here in a wagon. He gave the name of Briggs.

Mrs. Place at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., July 13.—Mrs. Martha Place, the Brooklyn murderess, spent her first night in Sing Sing Prison in an uneventful manner. Though restless part of the night, she did not cause her attendants unusual trouble. Maria Barbella's old quarters on the top floor of the old hospital building have been fitted up for Mrs. Place, and she spent the night there with a matron, who constantly watched the condemned woman. During part of the night Mrs. Place moaned and wept, and seemed to fully realize her terrible position. This morning she was visited by Warden Sage and Dr. Irwin, the prison physician. The latter found her in a nervous condition and inclined to be hysterical.

Stern Bros
are now displaying
large assortments and
exclusive styles of
Ladies', Men's
and Children's
Bathing Suits
of Silk, Mohair, Serge,
Flannel and Jersey Cloth
Also
Bath Robes,
Caps, Hats, Shoes,
Stockings and Sandals
West 23d St.

SEATING OF PASSENGERS

Views Expressed on Councilman Christman's Resolution Against Overcrowding of Street Cars.

HEADWAY IS AT A MINIMUM

So Say Street Railway Officials, Who Believe It Is Impossible to Give Each Passenger a Seat—The Continental System.

Councilman George B. Christman's resolution, introduced into the City Council Tuesday, to compel all railroad companies operating within the consolidated city to provide each passenger with a seat, to hang out a sign when the car was filled with seated passengers, and to make no charge for a passenger allowed to board a car filled with seated passengers, was the subject of general discussion yesterday among the many thousands affected morning and evening by the present congested conditions during rush hours. It was the opinion of the street railway companies that the proposed ordinance was impracticable, if not impossible, and that the strongest objection would not come from the railway companies, but from the intending passengers who would have to wait a long time for a car with empty seats to arrive. It was admitted by street railway men that cars were badly overcrowded, but they said they felt powerless to remedy the evil.

Edward Lauterbach's Views.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, believed cars were being run as closely as possible, physically, and that passengers preferred to ride in open cars, even if they had to stand, rather than patronize either the box cars or the elevated railroads.

"It is evident," he said, "that those who have observed the running of street railway cars in New York will have noticed that the headway has been reduced to a minimum; the cars stretch along, at least on the principal thoroughfares, in an unbroken line from terminus to terminus. I doubt if the headway during the busiest hours of the morning and evening is more than one-quarter of a minute, and it may be less.

"The open street-surface cars are so much more attractive than the box cars that there are many running on the surface roads unpatronized and on the elevated roads comparatively empty. Intending passengers seem to prefer to stand up in an open car rather than to wait and take a seat in a box car or go to an elevated train. These open cars have been put upon the road to as great an extent as is physically possible, and the service has been made as adequate and perfect as it possibly can be. No one is obliged to enter a crowded car, under present conditions, and the act of entering is entirely voluntary. Yet no one waits for a succeeding car, even if the certainty of obtaining a seat exists.

"If the ordinance were passed, it would create unlimited indignation, not from the corporations, which will carry the passengers, if not in one car, then in another, but from those who prefer to take the first car and stand, whether later cars are filled or not."

H. H. Vreeland's Opinion.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway, said that his employes had been instructed not to stop for passengers when the car was full. He was willing to enforce such a regulation as proposed by Councilman Christman if provision were made to punish passengers who would insist on boarding filled cars.

"When the rule to our motormen and conductors to take no more passengers when the car was full was put in operation several weeks ago," he said, "there was immediately a cry that it was an outrage for cars not to stop. Yet, in spite of the public denunciation of it, the rule remains in force.

"If it had been a complaint that not enough cars were provided, we would consider it just, but the company cannot safely put more cars on its lines in the hours when the congestion occurs. Between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and for a longer period in the morning, the cars on the Broadway lines run on six seconds headway. This would leave an interval between each car of about three-fourths of a length, and it would be impossible to run them nearer.

"Between 600,000 and 700,000 passengers daily patronize the company's lines, and practically all of them come from above Twenty-third Street. The result is that on the Broadway line below Twenty-third Street the cars are so thickly distributed that it is almost possible to walk on their tops from Madison Square to Battery Park, and yet we cannot give everybody a seat. The company is willing to hang out a sign when the car is full, and to give no more passengers seats, but it would be impossible for one conductor to keep intending passengers from jumping aboard. A squad of policemen would find it hard to keep men in a hurry to get home off an open car.

The Rush Ends Suddenly.

"The rush begins and ends suddenly. At 6:30 o'clock in the evening, at City Hall, you can find the cars crowded and at 7 o'clock you will find them comparatively empty. For the demands of New York's peculiar traffic the company is forced to put a good many empty cars on the line at certain times. In the morning after the rush down town the cars return empty. In the evening they run down town empty. But they have to remain on the line and run to the northern terminus to catch the theatre crowd coming down. Then they run empty until they catch the theatre crowd going home. There is probably sufficient seating capacity for all, but it would mean a wait of several hours for some.

"Promoters of a scheme like Councilman Christman's often compare our system to that of Continental companies. For instance, in Paris, when a car has reached its seating capacity no one is allowed to enter. The intending passenger buys a ticket with a number, and is accommodated in his turn. But while the traffic company is compelled to do thus, penalties are laid on passengers who insist on entering a car or 'bus whose seats are taken. We never could have such a system here. New Yorkers would not submit to it.

"With the cross-town lines every two miles and when the underground trolley systems are working," Mr. Vreeland concluded, "the question will solve itself." With the Madison Avenue, the Second Avenue running to the Post Office, and the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines running to the Astor House, Broadway traffic would be greatly relieved. He expected the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines would receive their electrical equipment by Sept. 15. Eventually the Broadway line would take to the underground trolley system, and the plans for this transformation had already been drawn, he said.

Alderman John L. Burleigh of Brooklyn, a member of the Committee on Streets and Highways, said it would be rather improper for him to speak upon the matter now, as it would come to the Aldermen in the end for confirmation. He thought, however, the trouble should be corrected.

Alderman Francis P. Kenny of the Eighth Kings County District, a member of the Streets and Highways Committee, said that every one who pays a fare is entitled to a seat for that fare. Further than that he did not care to discuss the measure in its present state.

In work, in many matters of social politeness, you are told: "It's the little things that count."
It's so with what you wear.
Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings, for man or boy; and if they go wrong the least little way you get your money back.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MURDER MYSTERY IN JERSEY.

Body Found on Track—Man Who Says He Was Assailed Supposed to be the Murderer.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—When the west-bound "owl" train pulled into the George Street station at 1:30 this morning a man about thirty-five years old alighted from it in a terribly battered condition. He had no hat, his face was cut, his clothes were in rags, and his hands were scratched and torn.

He said that his name was Frank Hoffman and that he lived at 154 Rivington Street, New York. He also said that he was a waiter, but had lost his job in New York and had decided to go to Atlantic City to try to get employment in one of the hotels there. He induced an acquaintance, Vincent Opetz, alias Miller, a young Austrian, to accompany him. Hoffman had about $40 saved up, and he offered to advance the fare to Atlantic City to Opetz, the latter to repay the loan at his convenience. He showed his roll of bills to Opetz, who, however, declared that he had no money and did not wish to borrow, as he was not sure that he would ever be able to pay it back. Opetz insisted that they beat their way on freight trains to Atlantic City.

Hoffman finally consented to this, and last night the men started. They walked to the meadow yards in Jersey City, and there boarded a freight train, climbing into an empty coal car. Hoffman states that Opetz questioned him as to his money, and where he kept it. Near Rahway, Hoffman declares, Opetz pulled a revolver out of his hip pocket and thrust it into the breast of his coat. This action so alarmed Hoffman that he moved to the other end of the car, intending to jump off. Opetz called to him to stop, and Hoffman saw that he had drawn his revolver. Hoffman says he then jumped from the car, landing face down on the ballast. As he fell Opetz fired two shots at him, but both missed. Then he became unconscious. The rain revived him and he walked to Iselin, where he boarded the "owl" train.

Hoffman's story was so detailed and circumstantial that it was accepted unhesitatingly. Medical attention was given him, and when the east-bound train arrived at 2:30 he boarded it and went back to New York, stating that he had no desire to continue his trip. He said he was afraid of meeting Opetz.

The police determined to make an effort to capture Hoffman's assailant. There was no one corresponding to his description on the freight which Hoffman declared he had boarded, but when the next freight train pulled in the train hands lifted from it the dead body of Opetz. The skull was fractured, and both legs and an arm cut off. The body had been found lying by the track a short distance from the Iselin station. Beside the body had been found a revolver with two chambers empty. The shells were not in the chambers, but the other chambers were filled with loaded cartridges. A cursory examination failed to reveal any bullet wounds. There was nothing in the pockets of the man's clothes to indicate his address.

The police now incline to the belief that it was Opetz who had money, and that Hoffman threw him from the train and robbed him. They suspect that the revolver is Hoffman's. Opetz was about thirty-two years old. The body was recognized as his, if Opetz is really his name, from a description given by Hoffman.

At 154 Rivington Street nothing appeared to be known of either Hoffman or Opetz.

THE CASE OF DR. HERZ.

A Statement Issued in His Defense by His Counsel.

A typewritten statement, signed by Edward Lauterbach, A. J. Dittenhoefer, and Herbert R. Limburger, as counsel, was issued yesterday in defense of the character of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who died in Bournemouth, England, last week. Beginning with the assertion that "A number of misleading statements concerning Dr. Herz and his claims against the French Government have appeared since his death," this statement of counsel explains that Dr. Herz was a citizen of the United States, and that though accused by the French Government of complicity in the Panama Canal scandal, he was never connected with the Panama Company, financially or otherwise. The charge of extortion practiced upon Baron Reinach before his death is alleged to have been trumped up against Dr. Herz in order to procure his extradition to France, and official documents are quoted to show that the charge was dismissed by Sir John Bridge, an English Magistrate.

"If there ever was a case," says Dr. Herz's counsel, "in which there was a wilful and deliberate abuse of forms of law for the persecution of a citizen of the United States by a foreign Government, Dr. Herz's case is such a one." In explanation of this typewritten statement, Mr. Limburger said: "In January last a claim was filed in the State Department at Washington in behalf of Dr. Herz for damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Oral arguments were made by counsel before Judge Penfield, the Solicitor of the State Department. The case has been pending since then. While we did not demand any particular amount, it appeared by the brief filed that in a letter to the President of the French Republic Dr. Herz had personally demanded an indemnity of $5,000,000. This was the situation when he died last week, and while, until the present, we had always refrained from answering any newspaper criticisms, in the belief that the decision of the State Department would be the best answer, now that Dr. Herz is dead and his memory has been attacked, principally owing to ignorance of the true facts, we deemed it due to him and his family to make a plain and straightforward statement of the salient features of his case."

New York State Bankers.

The fifth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held at Niagara Falls, July 22 and 23. Chairman Thomas L. James of Group 8 of the Association of New York, has sent out a circular to the members, saying that the convention promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, and that a programme of excellent quality has been prepared. Several of the trunk lines have made special rates. The delegates will pay the full rate going to Niagara Falls; but on the presentation of a certificate certified by the Secretary of the association and by the agent of the Trunk Line Association tickets for the return trip will be furnished at one-third fare. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will have a special sleeper attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 6 P. M., Thursday, July 21.

Appeal for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to be applied in the payment of country board for a consumptive. It is believed that if the man can get a sufficiently long residence amid healthy surroundings he will be able again to support his family. It is certain that if this chance to recover is not given him he will die very soon and his wife and four little children will come to dire need. The help must be extended quickly if it is to be efficacious.

Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 8; Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG, Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Ad. 50c. Mat. Saturday! Only Thea. Open! Only B'way Roof.
InTHEATRE To-mrw Nt! Last Wk of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL!
On Roof To-Ngt! 4th Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts!
Nxt wk—New Xtrvgnza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre. POPS

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c
MUSIC HALL—BIG HIT—COOK'S TOUR.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth's.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c.50c.Noon to 11 P.M.
New Cooling System. Papinta. War Pictures.

LENOX LYCEUM BANDA ROSSA

Baseball. Polo Gr'nds, to-day; 2 Games, 1 Adm. 2 & 4 P. M.—St. Louis vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

JOSIAH J. WHITE'S ASSAILANT.

The "Brutal Prussian from Coney Island" to be Tried.

There is a prospect that Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court may soon make the acquaintance of Josiah J. White and learn by experience the frisky old gentleman's way of dealing with public officials. Henry Goerk, the "brutal Prussian from Coney Island," who became entangled with Mr. White in Raymond Street Jail on Saturday night, was arraigned before Judge Hurd yesterday on an indictment for assault in the second degree, a result of Mr. White's visit to the Gand Jury on Monday. Goerk pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

When he is tried Sheriff Creamer will be obliged to give Mr. White a few hours' freedom from jail in order to testify. Mr. White is looking eagerly forward to his opportunity to practice on a new official, and Judge Hurd is taking a nerve tonic.

LEGAL NOTES.

WARRANTY IN LIFE INSURANCE.—A verdict was directed for John Egan and others in their suits as guardians against the Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, upon a policy of life insurance. The insured stated in his application that he was born in June, 1855, and declared that the statements in the application were made to the best of his information and belief. The attending physician in the proofs of death, stated the apparent age of the deceased to be between forty-five and fifty years, which would make him four to nine years older than was stated in his application. The defense of the legion was that the untrue statements as to the age were a breach of the warranty against any untrue or fraudulent statements in the application. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has affirmed the judgment, holding that the question turned upon whether the statement as to the age of the insured was a warranty, and upon that point the language of the application as well as of the policy was held to be taken most strongly against the defendant. In his opinion Justice Woodward said: "In the case of Fitch vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company, 59 N. Y., 557, where the language of the contract was much stronger than in the case at bar, the Court says: 'Although the term warranty is used in both instruments, it must be construed with reference to the other language employed in the same instruments. These instruments were prepared by the defendant, and themselves explained the degree of responsibility to be assumed by the applicant in answering the questions propounded to him. Although the word warranty is employed, yet, if the explanations accompanying that term show that a strict warranty was not intended, these explanations given by the defendant itself in the papers and which induced the applicant [illegible] the case at bar there was no evidence [illegible] He stated [illegible] edge and [illegible] that he [illegible] ent from [illegible] cation, [illegible] the trial [illegible] fact, several years [illegible] his birth [illegible] establish."

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE TO ONE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANOTHER.—An action was instituted in 1888 by John W. [illegible], as administrator of John Fitzgerald, against Hannie L. Bourke, as executrix, under the provisions of the law of 1858 authorizing an administrator [illegible] to treat as void all transfers made by the intestate [illegible] and to maintain actions for the recovery of the property so transferred. [illegible] that the [illegible] some time [illegible] and without [illegible] liam J. [illegible] $1,000 for [illegible] John the Baptist [illegible] School. [illegible] on the first trial [illegible] the ground [illegible] fact for [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] by the [illegible] the complaint [illegible] been reversed [illegible] vision, [illegible] tice Follett [illegible] to judgment [illegible] action [illegible] church [illegible] or in [illegible] knowledge [illegible] John Fitzgerald [illegible] The Court [illegible] the fraud [illegible] of property [illegible] not necessary [illegible] had knowledge [illegible]

USE OF ELECTRICAL DEVICES.

The Thomson-Houston Company Alleges Infringement by Two Corporations.

A preliminary injunction has been asked by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company in the United States Circuit Court restraining the Walker Company, a New Jersey corporation, and the Union Railway Company of this city from making or using certain electrical devices alleged to be invented by Elihu Thomson, and alleged to be the property of the Thomson-Houston Company. These patents are on electrical commutators or switches, devices and arresters for electric power, lighting circuits, &c. The complainant [illegible] the Walker Company [illegible] and the Union Railway Company [illegible] peated protests [illegible] suit filed [illegible] asked for [illegible] pending the trial of this suit.

Suicide of a Plumber.

David Jackson, forty-five years old, a well-known plumber, of 225 East Twenty-sixth Street, committed suicide at his home yesterday morning by hanging himself with bed sheets [illegible]. He had apparently no reason for his action. He was [illegible] worth about $40,000, and had a prosperous business [illegible] Street [illegible] vial disposition [illegible] children. [illegible] except his [illegible] nie, and [illegible] body. [illegible] L. I., [illegible]